

Top people and top jobs

In universities the selection of a new vice-chancellor is rather like the election of a Pope - only more secret. In the latter case at least the location of the election, the cardinals, and the electors, the college of cardinals, are known. There is also that PR man's dream touch, the pull of white smoke. In universities even these tangibles are absent. The real business is usually done in an anonymous hotel at a safe secret distance from the campus; the electors are normally a small tightly knit group of council and senate "trustees" (if students are involved they tend to be more royalist than the king); and the announcement of the next vice-chancellor is unaccompanied by histrionic gestures.

In polytechnics in contrast the selection of a new director has come to resemble the hussings, a bear garden, some of the bruised candidates may routinely "leak", both inside the polytechnic and then within a matter of hours in the newspapers. The absence of "leaks", far from proving the polytechnic runs a tight administrative ship, is as likely to insinuate that it is not a very important polytechnic or that there are no interesting people on the shortlist. Although the governors make the final choice, the normal practice is for shortlisted candidates to be introduced to the polytechnic, and the polytechnic to them, in often lengthy pre-interview sessions with heads of department and other senior staff. Occasionally the local authority will drop heavy-handed hints about which candidates it likes.

The main advantage of the way universities choose people for top jobs is that they can head-hunt in confidence, very much on the pattern of private industry. In theory this should allow universities to approach a much wider range of potential candidates than could ever be attracted by public advertisement. But it is not clear that this happens in practice. Universities rarely look outside the obvious circle of the *papabile*, the internal academic bureaucrats who administer the external ones who advise. The only really new blood, at the level of university leadership, is reimported

from the United States. The main disadvantage of polytechnic practice is that good candidates may be put off by the uneasy combination of hy-the-book formality and unpredictable "leaks". These stories about candidates for directorships being sent a standard application form for a teaching post that requires them to fill in details of their O level passes are not all apocryphal, although most may be dated. Clearly some aspirants are discouraged by the threat of uncomfortable publicity. For applicants from outside the non-university sector the confusion between informal talks with academic board members, formal interview by the governors, and the offstage presence of the local authority can also present a problem. Yet polytechnics, like universities, and up choosing their new directors from the ranks of obvious candidates, which are dominated by deputy directors.

It may be too simple to conclude that university practice is all right and polytechnic practice is all wrong. The former effectively confines the choice of a new vice-chancellor to a small and probably homogeneous group; there is no opportunity for the wider university community to be informed, let alone involved, except in an oblique and ineffective way. The latter, as much by chaotic accident as calculated design, does create a situation in which many more people can participate, however unsatisfactorily, in the choice of a new director.

This is important for two reasons. First, vice chancellors and directors represent their institutions on the public stage; the personalities become closely identified, and even confused. Second, more and more emphasis will be placed on the quality of top management in the post-1992 world. Green Paper world. Universities and polytechnics will be faced with difficult choices from obvious choices in the 1990s; institutional development will no longer be the simple linear affair typical of past decades.

So the choice of a new chief executive (the description seems to have become inevitable) is a decision that can make or break an institution. It not only sends out a powerful signal to

Government, to the rest of higher education, and to industry and the community; it also locks an institution into a particular management style and set of priorities that cannot easily be changed. So it seems sensible to involve the broadest possible constituency, if only to engage their active consent. To the extent that polytechnic practice guarantees more openness it should be preserved, although its details need to be cleaned up and codified.

However it is equally important that the process of choice should not be too rigid; it should not discourage lateral thinking or unorthodox ideas about who might make a good vice-chancellor or director. To the extent that university practice provides for greater informality it should be preserved. Of course the marriage between informality and openness is not easy, but it is not impossible. The early stages of any selection procedure should be characterized by informality; hypotheses and tentative approaches, both ways, can be tried. In its later stages the procedure needs to be opened up, which will require it to become more regular and formal.

The quality of academic leadership at every level, institution, faculty, department, is certain to be an issue of the greatest importance in the 1990s. It has already become so in the United States, but in Britain there has been a reluctance to emphasise leadership at the expense of collegiality. Yet the two are not necessarily in conflict. It is probably only by imaginative leadership that British higher education can maintain its independence. Vice chancellors and directors may be the peak of the pyramid, but issues of leadership cannot be confined to "top management"; they apply throughout institutions. Maybe particular attention should be paid to the choice of pro-vice chancellors, deputy directors and the rest of the second tier of management. Such appointments rarely generate the same excitement as those of vice chancellors or directors. Yet the day-to-day management of institutions is in their hands, and they are people from among whom the top leaders of the 1990s will be chosen.

The switch across the Channel

The experience of other countries trying to implement a switch of higher education resources into science and technology should be both a comfort and a warning to the Government. The Department of Education and Science could reasonably point to the way in which France, West Germany and even China are seeking to boost technological provision at the expense of the humanities as evidence that its own policy follows an established international trend.

However, a closer look at parallel experiences abroad would not be all good news for the Government. For it would raise doubts both about the British initiative and about the long-term effects.

In West Germany, for example, the process is much further advanced and there are second thoughts - not just in the humanities - about the wisdom of putting all the eggs in the technological basket. The university rectors have warned that the arts and social sciences are in danger of being "washed away"

as funding dwindles and the value of non-vocational study is forgotten. The picture of a university where less than a quarter of income goes on social science in spite of the fact that it accounts for 70 per cent of the students, is an alarming one but one which would not be out of the question were followed to their logical conclusion. A highly cost-effective arts side mopping up student demand while available resources is given any demand.

France, too, is heavily engaged in its own version of the switch, to the point where M. Fabius, the Prime Minister, prepared to devote his regular television slot to the initiative. And here, perhaps, lies the difference in approach. Mrs Thatcher has been personally involved in shaping the British initiative but her public role has been limited to exhortations to senior industrialists to play their part. A reshuffling of departmental budgets allowed the Government to come up with £43

million, but the British switch does not represent a bold, new investment and higher education is being told that most of the work must be carried out with less money, not more.

Although it is too soon to say that the French equivalent will spare the arts and social sciences, their initiative is clearly a different order. The government is talking of 4,500 additional posts in science and engineering; 30,000 new student places; and at least five new technological universities. All this is accompanied by a genuine commitment to upgrading technician education and a new effort to encourage teenagers to stay on at school.

The lesson for Britain surely is that it is not enough simply to expect a switch of priorities, backed up by limited range of subjects to produce the responsive, modern, economically relevant higher education system the Government seeks. The West German experience shows where that road leads and France at least seems determined not to fall into the same trap.

The thoughts of Adam Smith

Echoes across two centuries can be made hopelessly confused, but Adam Smith in *The Wealth of Nations* had some strong, even abrasive, words on university funding that may be worth recalling in the hang-over from the Green Paper (page 18). A quick re-reading of the passage confirms the existence of a strong supporter of the sovereignty of the student-customer. He opposed the payment of salaries and believed that lecturers should be dependent on student fees, then an important issue in

Scottish universities. But a careful and more reflective reading of Smith's words may qualify the conclusion that he would have been an eager privatizer. After all Smith lived under Cobbett's Old Corruption when salaries meant sinecures and modern standards of professionalisation had not been conceived. In his day universities were almost entirely devoted to serious research functions. That lay in the industrial future. Hack lecturers not scientific communities

were his reference point. Most important of all Smith was a believer in academic freedom. He warned of the insolence of "ignorant and capricious" extraneous jurisdiction that necessarily degraded the persons subject to it. Protection against such insolence, he argued, could not be gained by "obsequiousness to the will of his superiors and by being ready, at all times, to sacrifice to that will the rights, the interest and the honour of the body corporate of which he is a member."



Fifth Column

Motoring northwards along the M1 a few days ago we drew alongside a driver who was obviously talking enthusiastically to his companion, jerking his head and waving his arms, with some danger to other drivers and a great deal of satisfaction to himself. As we overtook him I realized, glancing out of my window on the passenger's side, that he was alone. He was talking to himself.

The sight of me looking quizzically at him through the window brought whatever dialogue he was engaged in to an abrupt halt. Even through the windows of two cars I could see that he blushed.

The reason why I record this embarrassing scene is that I am myself a compulsive solo performer in motor cars. In the days when I spent half an hour every morning and evening driving to and from university or college, I rejoiced in being alone without colleges or students at work or a large family at home.

Here I could be myself. I delivered wonderful lectures, elaborating my arguments or preparing devastating comments for meetings of the academic board, sometimes gentle, more often superior, sarcastic and utterly convincing arguments that brought the issue to a triumphant end.

Above all, there were the debates - full of brilliant instant repartee that like all such brilliant instant repartee had been carefully rehearsed - waiting for the unique occasion when some absolute fool failed to notice the subtle way he had been led along to an unwary comment that left him open to a final crushing sentence neatly delivered.

I was just demolishing such an opponent one morning when I noticed the policeman with his hand up who had halted the traffic looking at me and my gestures with a thoughtful frown. He looked hard at the car number; I waved cheerily and drove on ignoring my invisible adversary for a few miles.

It was more alarming one evening at a traffic lights when I was just pointing out the devastating logic of my argument to the fool beside me (or possibly sitting on the bonnet) when my eyes slowly focused on a man sitting in his car on the other side of the crossing gesticulating wildly, apparently at me, putting his hand over eyes for a hollow laugh, scornful and amused.

I made a tentative sign back. I think he reacted. It seemed that we were about to get involved in a profound debate.

I was just weighing in with an attempt to grasp his meaning when horns started reaching a crescendo behind both of us. The man who overtook me had a finger at his temple and he was turning it from side to side.

Of course we may have been switched on to the same radio station. It was, I thought, possible that everyone at the traffic lights was talking to himself in a fantastic intellectual conversation.

But I think it was conducting a symphony orchestra that gave me most satisfaction. I was just starting the *Egmont Overture* another day when the horns started blowing again. They were almost in time with *Beethoven*. I started conducting the horns and thought better of it. It is after all, the deliberate loneliness of the short-distance driver that gives him self-respect.

Patrick Nuttgens

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Kendrew dismays physicists

by Jon Turney
Science Correspondent

British particle physicists were dismayed this week by the Kendrew committee's recommendation to cut spending on their subject by a quarter at the end of the 1980s. The committee's own specialist adviser, Dr Christopher Llewellyn Smith of Oxford University, took the lead in denouncing the committee's report.

The committee, chaired by Sir John Kendrew at the request of the Advisory Board for the Research Councils and the Science and Engineering Research Council, has proposed a larger cut than the physics community feared. And Dr Llewellyn Smith says their report does not substantiate the contention that the UK subscription to the European Centre for Nuclear Research (CERN) can be cut by 25 per cent if the laboratory is to stay in the world class. "They should have worked out that it was managerially impossible," he said.

Professor John Dowell of Birmingham University said the proposal was bound to attract extreme opposition from other member states. His Birmingham colleague Professor Derek Colley, who resigned earlier this year as chairman of the SERC's particle physics committee called the report "a bit of a joke". "The scientists on the committee ought to be ashamed of the quality of their analysis," he said. "The physicists are especially incensed by the committee's statement that they would recommend a cut for high energy research even if the science budget went up a comment described by Dr John Mulvey of Oxford University as "a knee in the groin" for the subject.

However, Sir John Kendrew insisted this week that the amount now spent on particle physics was "too high for any subject, however important". And he warned that unless there was a slow-down in accelerator development, the particle physicists "will simply price themselves out of the market worldwide".

Sir John Mason, treasurer of the Royal Society and a committee member said any small and privileged group could become too greedy, although he also felt it was sad for British science we had to worry about £15 million a year.

European governments are likely to react with mixed feelings to the report. French research minister Hubert Curien, for example, has said that British withdrawal would be a "tragedy". Yet some French Government officials admit privately that a reduced contribution would make it easier to find funds for other scientific projects the country is keen to promote these range from the proposed European Synchrotron Radiation Source in Grenoble to various programmes put forward for a European Research Coordination Agency (Eureka).

The Italian foreign minister, Mr Giulio Andreotti, visited CERN this week and said Italy strongly supported the laboratory's future plans. But even in Italy, the rest of the scientific community has been challenging the extent to which spending on high energy physics dominates the rest of the basic research budget. "We feel there should be a more even balance, even between different fields of physics," said Carlo Rizzuto, a condensed matter researcher from the University of Genoa.

However, the position of the subject in Italy is strengthened by the award of a Nobel prize last year to Professor Carlo Rubbia, who has become a national hero for his work at CERN.

Ms Blythman's decision is not only a stand against the present government:

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Charity begins on spec...

Two eye-catching enterprises have been launched by a lecturer and a student at separate higher education institutions to provide relief help to two East African countries.

Left: Famed Khallique, aged 19 and a North East London Polytechnic diploma student, is hoping to raise £250,000 for Ethiopia with a record-breaking fashion show. Famed is producing the show which will be held under the auspices of the Bandrock-Aid fundraising machine at The Royal Albert Hall in October.

He contacted Bob Geldof, the singer and Band Aid founder, with the idea of running it as his project under NGLP's Diphie by independent study.

Right: Martin Watts, a lecturer in the department of optometry and visual science at the City University, London, has collected tens of thousands of secondhand pairs of glasses, to be distributed to people with eye problems in Tanzania. The spectacles are all analysed in the department, so that each pair can be matched to individual patients.



Poly gets power to award degrees

by Karen Gold

Sheffield City Polytechnic is to break new ground and become the first public sector institution with the power to validate its own courses.

This "very bold step", initially for a year, comes in an agreement between the polytechnic and a Council for National Academic Awards visiting party which still has to be ratified by the CNA.

Principal Mr John Stoddart, who is a member of the CNA council said: "It's going to mean a considerable change for us. We take full responsibility for setting conditions of approval, for following these up, for ensuring the

health of our own courses, rather than having the CNA as a long stop".

The agreement gives Sheffield the greatest possible freedom under the CNA's charter. The council is pledged to seek changes in its charter as soon as possible to allow it to grant full accreditation to institutions. The Sheffield agreement is only for a year to stop it prejudicing that or ministers' decisions in response to the Lindop report.

The polytechnic's academic board is put in charge of validating all its courses including changes to current courses and new courses, although Mr Stoddart, said there was unlikely to be many of the latter.

In return the polytechnic will invite outsiders from the CNA to participate in peer review, with the names of those outsiders negotiated between the polytechnic and CNA.

There will also be a cash bonus for the polytechnic as the money it has also agreed to refund some money to pay for the exercise since the polytechnic will be carrying out CNA functions.

The agreement came after a particularly successful institutional review at Sheffield. It follows the council's decision a fortnight ago to press for charter changes including accreditation for institutions aspiring to it, while keeping a national system of peer review. That structure was outlined in its

response to the Lindop committee's report on validation, which recommended that some institutions should be self-validating subject only to external examiners and HM Inspectorate.

Under the CNA's present charter, the council undoubtedly remains responsible for validation at Sheffield. But the council and the polytechnic are stressing that the new arrangement is not merely a polite fiction.

"Whereas this year we have had about 15 CNAA visits, now we will do it all ourselves; but we will involve appropriate members of the council in our internal procedures" said Mr Stoddart.

"If the council initiative to change the charter to accredit institutions comes off, then we would expect to go into that automatically."

Other institutions wanting similar arrangements will be encouraged to apply for them in the next few weeks said CNAA assistant chief officer Dr Alan Matterson.

The council has already sent out a letter saying the CNAA proposes to discuss a range of new validation arrangements "in the near future". "It's a very bold step," he said. "Both sides have a commitment to try to cause a relationship to develop which is trusting and which provides the independence which is important but can yet provide a national system of peer group review."

Leader, back page

...but university may lose 435 jobs

by Peter Aspdren

Sheffield University may have to shed up to 435 jobs by 1990 to cope with the financial cuts threatened by the Government over the next few years, says a document considered by the senate this week.

The job cuts, which would hit all sectors of the university, would be the only way of dealing with a cut in its resource base of 15 per cent in the next five years - the worst scenario envisaged by the report.

The vice chancellor, Professor Geoffrey Sims, said the university

was already facing a projected deficit of £1.86 million on the university's recurrent budget for this financial year, which will rise to more than £2 million if no immediate economies are made.

The news comes just 12 months after Sheffield announced it was to spend a third of its reserves in a £1.3 million scheme to stimulate teaching and research, and try to compensate for cuts made in a variety of areas over recent years.

The registrar, Dr John Padley, said there was no connection between

last year's expansion and the university's current loss.

"The money we spent last year has paid dividends, and has brought in more than £6 million in the last months. The present deficit is due to the UGC's underfunding and the shortfall in meeting salary payments, which has affected every single university in the country."

But Dr Stuart Bennett, secretary of the local Association of University Teachers said a more detailed explanation of the sudden announcement was needed.

Lecturer turns down OBE

by Adriana Caudrey

A lecturer has turned down the OBE on the grounds that it would be hypocritical for her to accept a "gift from the Government".

Ms Marion Blythman, head of the department of special educational needs, at Mornay House College of Education, Edinburgh, refused the Queen's Birthday Honours List because: "I don't see any sign of this particular Government valuing children, or valuing education - special needs or otherwise. If I accepted it I would be tacitly accepting policies I disapprove of."

"My work is with poor children, children with problems. That has been behind everything I've done. I don't feel this Government has their best interests at heart, and their lot is getting worse."

Ms Blythman's decision is not only a stand against the present government:

"I wouldn't have accepted the gift from any government. I don't like the system of honours. If I had been offered an honorary doctorate, I would have been pleased with that, because it would have a true recognition of myself and of what I value most in what I have done."

Ms Blythman was speaking from New York, where she has been educational coordinator of a City University of New York research and development project with handicapped children in one of the toughest parts of Brooklyn since September.

Ms Blythman has not sought any publicity for her gesture, and is anxious that it is not interpreted as "reverse snobbery". Neither does she wish to appear to be snubbing the people who put her forward.

One misgiving she has had about forgoing the award is that she has deprived her field of work of a mention. Birthday honours, page 8



The essential Asa Briggs, 17

Uncertainty limits training allocation

The University Grants Committee has refused to allocate teacher training places beyond 1986 because of the uncertain financial future.

Heads of education departments have made clear that they feel unable to go ahead with the Department of Education and Science's expansion of places up to 1989, which requires universities to take on more students at a time of dwindling resources.

The UGC has approved the DES allocation for 1985/87, which will see primary BED places rise from 340 to 425, primary Postgraduate Certificate of Education places from 670 to 750, secondary BED places from 354 to 405 and secondary PGCE places from 4,488 to 4,500.

But it also noted the concern of the education sector about meeting the following two years' figures, which see

Hell is other people? Peter Scott profiles sociologist DAVID RIESMAN, author of *The Lonely Crowd*, the book which drew the net curtains away from the glasshouse of post-war America (page 12)

BIOTECHNOLOGY has moved out of the laboratory and into the fields: a report from California... the "genetics of sin" - after the rash of headlines and horror stories, AIDS has slipped from the front pages: all quiet on the tabloid front? (page 13)

As long as our destiny depends on how one man in Washington interprets a crisis, AMERICAN STUDIES in Britain will keep their edge as an academic discipline. Robert Clark considers the place and future of the "special relationship" (page 16)



Freud's legacy: this week, Lloyd deMause looks at the fantasy life of REAGAN'S AMERICA, while Anthony Stadler re-examines one of Freud's classic CASE HISTORIES (page 17)

"The more of the other, the more of the self." MIKHAIL BAKHTIN's work, left unread and unnoticed for so long, represents one of the most sophisticated and optimistic contributions to critical theory. J. D. Elsworth reviews a new biographical and critical study of the Russian theorist (page 19)

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Geoffrey Crossick and Vernon Bogdanor on Asa Briggs
New journals in humanities and social science
Britain and CERN: the Kendrew report.

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Letters to the editor

Benefits to both sides of sandwiches

Sir, - In *THE* of June 7 you published an article by John O'Leary entitled "Sandwich courses don't give value for money, says report". It is important for the public that the actual inclusion in the parliamentary Green Paper resulting from the RISE report (Research into Sandwich Education) should be quoted, as follows: "In the light of this review the Government concludes that the case for sandwich education is well made in principle, especially in regard to engineering and related vocational disciplines. But the additional expense can only be justified if the output is of commensurately higher quality and value to employers. The evidence is that, partly because of failure of integration between its various components, the potential benefits of sandwich education are not always achieved. The Government proposes to consult the relevant advisory bodies about the outcome of the review, and will look to them in particular to offer guidance on means of ensuring that sandwich courses justify their extra cost."

An important statement in this clause is the phrase "case for sandwich course education is well made in principle". The benefits for students are that the combination of work experience and study increases motivation. Students are able to observe clearly the connection between the work they are doing and their subject. Therefore

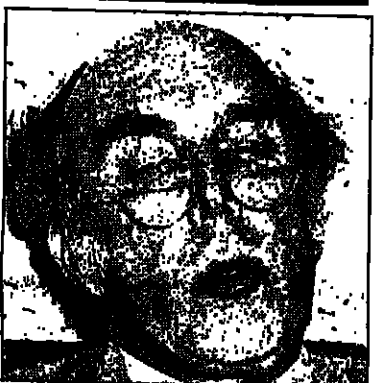
greater interest and insight into the subject develops. Work experience provides them with a greater sense of responsibility and more reliance on their own judgement thus enhancing the development of maturity. It also involves co-operating with people from differing backgrounds, so students develop a better understanding of working with people and of human relations. Students uncertain about their future career have the opportunity to examine realistically the various careers open to them in industry. The benefits for employers are that the introduction of young students into a company often introduces new ideas and methods through the stimulation of fresh thinking unfettered by past experience. Similarly, contact between the company and the college introduces new ideas through the experience of the college tutors who are constantly in contact with other companies with similar problems. The employment of students is an ideal way to approach recruitment. The student can be observed and trained, then if the company is satisfied, it can offer him full time employment. A potential employer therefore has the opportunity to train selected students in the standards and practices of the company before taking them on to the permanent payroll. In order to get even better value out

of the system and the full benefits outlined above it is important for the Government to review the way in which sandwich courses have been administered in the past and the needs for the future. The placement of sandwich course students is normally handled by individual lecturers and it is generally agreed that this contact between the lecturer, the student and the employer is essential. This, however, leaves the individual lecturer with the extra task of securing work placement and its detailed administration. It is to this area that the Government should turn its attention and identify the needs of colleges and employers. Sandwich courses do justify their extra cost to Government funding bodies and to the employers. Their growth in the pragmatic environment of North America is phenomenal, and this should be studied with care. Yours sincerely, ALAN DANIELS, Member of the RISE Committee, "Greensleeves", South Ascot, Berkshire.

Sir, - Any criticism of sandwich courses in engineering studies on grounds of quality and cost-effectiveness (RISE report, *THE*, June 7) must be carefully balanced against the potential benefit to the student who is destined to make effective contribution to our national economy in the manufacturing, construction and supply industries. It is possible that the value of the educational aspects of work placement may be poorly appreciated by those whose own experience is mainly in "Government departments" - and the academic world. The committee seems surprised that employers find it difficult to offer placements that provide the desired content and supervised work experience but ascribe no value to other experience that may be more readily provided by employers. While this experience may have little direct advantage in securing a job or in promotion prospect it can be made to add point to academic study and give a more mature attitude in career aspirations. Employers sponsoring students for advanced courses have expressed the view that before entering a full time course there is advantage in a period of experience of working in industry (during which a level study is extended by year release at a local further education college). It is important that non-sponsored students should obtain similar experience as a part of their course. Yours faithfully, K. A. YEOMANS, 306 Uxbridge Road, Rickmansworth, Herts.

Greater demand for books

Sir, - It was interesting to see Graham Mackenzie's letter (*THE*, May 24) on the continuing decline in university purchasing power, because it parallels an open letter sent to Sir Keith Joseph by ARLIS, the Art Libraries Society, in December 1984. We wished to draw attention to the general decline in purchasing power as shown in the National Book League Report on Polytechnics and Colleges, 1978/82. This showed, for example, for polytechnic libraries over three financial years, 1979/80 to 1981/82, that there was a staggering 35 per cent reduction in spending on books, per full-time equivalent student. We contend that this is a grave situation for the future of art and design education. Our members in higher education are no longer able to purchase the books, exhibition catalogues, slides, microfiche publications and periodicals that they need to begin to satisfy the greater demands of increased numbers of students. Purchasing materials in new areas of activity is largely at the expense of existing areas: this is most noticeable in cancelled periodicals. Provision of audio-visual materials can only be made to a limited extent because of the cost. Exchange rate difficulties are facing us with extremely unpalatable choices of having to cancel much-needed American journals and to cut back severely on purchases of American books and exhibition catalogues. Many of the world's most significant books in fields such as art history, architecture, photography and computer graphics are published in the United States. We are unable to purchase them. A basic and essential indexing service, *Art Index*, is published in the United States. In one typical library in 1984 it cost £377, for 1985 it is £512. Art and design librarians have been pleased to note the increased support given recently to the primacy of design in the future industrial prospects. Does it make any sense to educate our designers in institutions no longer able to make adequate provision in range or in depth of relevant literature? How are our future designers to know what is happening overseas, or what the designers of products which will compete with our nation's products are formulating if we must cancel our Japanese, German, Italian and American periodicals, none of which are cheap? The Council for National Academic Awards expressed interest in seeing the full text of our letter to Sir Keith and have recently inquired about the context of any reply. I have regretfully had to inform them that no response, not even an acknowledgement, has been received. We trust that this is not an indication of the extent of interest in higher education within the Department of Education and Science but what is one to believe? Yours faithfully, RUTH H. KAMEN, Chairman, ARLIS, 15 Bingham Place, London.



Complacent Crick

Sir, - The trouble with Bernard Crick's attempt (*THE*, June 14) to repudiate his colleague Roger Scruton (cannot they confine their bickering to the Blackwell SCR) is the note of complacency. "Not-in-Britain" or "It Can't Happen Here", he strikes. It needs more than such mere assertion to justify Professor Crick's reputation as an observer of British political life. And his even more satisfied acceptance of the liberal illusion that in the Soviet Union over-indoctrination carries its own antidote ignores historical evidence that antidotes often take too long to work. James Thurber wrote that you can fool too many of the people too much of the time. The more astute political comment would be that you can fool enough of the people enough of the time. Personal ambition and a properly conducted system of promotion and reward will do the rest. This is not written to excuse Dr Scruton's belief that "peace" is a trifling word. (What does that make liberty its eternal vigilance, which includes keeping a serious rather than a dismissive eye on all self-appointed vigilantes, who are, alas, also part of the price. Yours faithfully, D. CAMERON WATT, London School of Economics.

CATE demand

Sir, - Your front page of June 14, reports that the Council for the Accreditation of Teacher Education has required the restructuring of a primary BED because of "CATE's insistence on two years' full-time study of a special subject". As the published and carefully detailed criteria to which CATE is declared to be working make no such requirement of primary BEDs, it is very surprising indeed that your report had no further comment to make on what appears to be, if the report is accurate, an astonishing development. Your many readers with an immediate professional concern in this matter will be wondering anxiously whether the facts were carefully checked and the wording of your report carefully considered. Yours faithfully, Dr J. L. ALEXANDER, Dean, Faculty of Education and Social Science, University of the West Indies, New College, North Kingston.

Slow post

Sir, I have today received (in response to a request of mine) further details of, and the required application forms for, a post at a British university. As the envelope bears inland postage at the second class rate, it is not surprising that these have arrived by surface mail. It is now almost exactly three months after the closing date. If British universities do not wish to entertain applications for jobs from candidates resident abroad, would it not be simpler for all concerned if they were to mention the fact in their advertisements? Yours faithfully, L. R. B. ELTON, Department of Educational Studies, University of Surrey.

School critics

Sir, - As a practising headteacher of a comprehensive school I write to deplore the partisan review of the recent published book *Schools on Trial* (*THE*, June 7). It would seem to me, for books of this sort and on this theme to be constructively reviewed, is a responsibility not to be lightly dismissed. Books such as this contribute to the essential analytical process which I believe the heads of all schools owe to their pupils, parents, staffs and the wider community. The destructive nature of Arthur Pollard's review and its dismissive tone of the contributions made by centres such as Rotherham, Summerhill, Counthorpe and the Sutton Centre are unlikely to contribute to a more open approach to systems analysis in our schools. It is disappointing to see brave attempts at alternative management and curriculum organization being trivialized in the manner of this review. It does not help to use in an emotive manner terms like "progressive" as it merely polarizes those of us who are charged with the care of children in large comprehensive schools at a time

Differing Criteria

Sir, - The Green Paper states that the substantial fall in student numbers in the 1990s is likely to lead to the amalgamation or closure of whole institutions. This means that in the Government's view some institutions' criteria used to decide which ones it is to be must therefore be non-refer-

On the other hand, Sir Keith Joseph, in referring to closures in the House of Commons, said that any institution which demonstrated excellence, fitness of purpose and cost-effectiveness had nothing to fear. This is a criterion-referenced statement. Does the Secretary of State not know the difference or is he deliberately misleading?

Yours faithfully, L. R. B. ELTON, Department of Educational Studies, University of Surrey.

College union plans to step up action

by David Jobbins

College lecturers are planning to escalate their industrial action over pay with two-day selective strikes in the autumn - and possibly bids to cause administrative chaos for the new academic year.

Detailed plans are to be discussed by regional representatives of the main union, the National Association of Teachers in Further and Higher Education in London on Monday and detailed proposals will be put to the union's national council at the end of the week.

But already one region, the West Midlands, is attempting to set the pace. Branches there were voting this

week on a call from the regional executive for an extension of existing sanctions, which would include a refusal to provide end-of-year statistics and non-cooperation with fee collection.

The action, which was endorsed by the regional council at the weekend, will also include a ban on touting up college attendance registers.

Lecturers have been warned by their union leaders to prepare for a "prorated" campaign to restore the relative purchasing power of their salaries. They are claiming 20.5 per cent in the current pay round, and are due to meet leaders of the Association of Metropolitan Authorities for formal talks on how the deadlock can be broken on Monday.

Vice chancellors this week warned the Government they could not match the 6.2 per cent award to National Health Service doctors and dentists for their own clinical academic staff.

And they have told representatives of the clinical staff that there is no point in further discussions until they know if Government money is to be restored to help them bridge the gap between the 3 per cent cash limit and the NHS award.

So far vice chancellors have maintained the principle of parity with the NHS in spite of reduced Government funding, but this could be under severe pressure this year.

Universities are suffering from the cumulative effects of the phasing out of

funding to help meet the award, with a shortfall approaching £3 million over the period from 1982/83 alone.

Government aid was reduced from 70 per cent then to 66 per cent in 1983/84 and ended last year. Despite repeated appeals from the vice chancellors, there are no signs that the Government intends to restore funding this year - in fact similar help for the NHS has now also been abandoned.

The vice chancellors have two choices - either to abandon parity and the machinery established to translate the NHS award for university clinical staff or to ask medical schools if they are prepared to meet the costs of maintaining it.

Scientists clash over geophysics

by Jon T'utney
Science Correspondent

The Royal Society has launched a strong attack on the Natural Environment Research Council's headquarters management, which it calls bureaucratic, insensitive and ill-informed in its handling of geophysics.

A council report, published yesterday, calls on the Advisory Board for the Research Councils to set up an inquiry into the internal workings of the NERC, and into the way the council works with the Science and Engineering Research Council to support geophysics.

The report, which has been endorsed by the society's council, was written by a committee chaired by Professor Ron Oxburgh of Queen's College, Cambridge, who declined an invitation to become chairman of the NERC last year.

It examines the state of geophysics in Britain, defining it as including all studies concerned with the physical processes at work in the earth, the atmosphere and the oceans. This takes in most of the NERC's portfolio.

Aside from the research council inquiry, the report also calls for concentration of university geophysics in a few centres of excellence, and for the establishment of a national space directorate.

The Royal Society committee record a range of concerns about the current state of geophysics at a time when new technology, especially in space and computers, opens up fresh possibilities for the area in both theory and application. The group found poor morale in both university units and research council institutes, "capricious" support by government departments and underfunding on all sides.

It lays a series of criticisms at the door of the NERC. The report says the council has "failed to maintain a sense of community among those it is intended to serve", and appears to be "bureaucratic, insensitive and to take less than full advantage of the scientific and technical expertise available."

The group was told that NERC committees treated geophysics applications unfairly, but could find no evidence. However, it was "astonished at the involvement of headquarters in minor matters in the running of institutes and at the amount of paperwork required on rather trivial matters."

The committee wants an ABRC inquiry to look at the two research councils' handling of geophysics, especially in coordination of space observation and protection of strategic surveys.

The group says the inquiry should look at the "Rothschild-induced shift to commercial activity". The report suggests this is damaging research.



Power at her fingertips: Angela Smith, a first-year student at Harrow College of Higher Education, tries out the portable microcomputer she received last week under a scheme set up by the British Microcomputing Awards. Angela, who has cerebral palsy, is studying for a diploma in higher education and will use the machine to take notes and edit her essays.

Sandwich course report: DES seeks more information

by John O'Leary

Sandwich courses are to be the subject of further examination by the Department of Education and Science following the publication this week of an inconclusive report on their value.

The Research into Sandwich Education Committee report supports the case for sandwich education in principle and concludes that it should be maintained at broadly its present level. But it leaves open the question of whether additional costs of up to £40 million are justified.

Now employers' organizations, trade unions and higher education bodies are to be asked for their suggestions for improving the system. They will be expected to concentrate on four areas identified by the committee as offering scope for change:

- ensuring the suitability of placements;
- matching the academic content of courses to work experience;
- increasing flexibility between sandwich and full-time provision;
- making employers more aware of the potential benefits of sandwich placements.

The committee, based at the DES but including representatives of other departments, academics involved in sandwich education and officials from

other higher education bodies, commissioned four research studies. But the projects did not produce conclusive evidence about the value of sandwich courses, although they did demonstrate their popularity among students and lecturers.

The report acknowledges claims that industrial experience can be achieved as effectively without sandwich courses. But it says: "The committee would not deny that some of the benefits of work experience can be so achieved without the supervision and integration permitted by the sandwich mode - and at much less cost to the education service. But the committee is satisfied that sandwich education at its best provides for an integration of work and course study that is very much to the advantage of the student."

Some employers are criticized in the report for exploiting students on sandwich placements and all were found to receive significant financial benefits from taking students. More than 90 per cent of employers replying to one of the surveys considered that they were getting value for money from their participation in sandwich schemes.

An assessment of the costs and benefits of sandwich education, available free from Room 525, Department of Education and Science, Elizabeth House, York Road, London SE1.

Lecturers refuse to negotiate

Furious union leaders this week told college lecturers not to enter into local negotiations over class contact hours and other aspects of the Audit Commission report on greater efficiency.

The report says lecturers should spend more time teaching larger classes averaging 24 students and urges colleges to strengthen efforts to market their services.

Its findings were welcomed by Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Education and Science, who said it identified wide variations of efficiency and concluded that substantial savings were possible if good practices were more widely adopted.

He announced a joint study with the local authority associations on the scope for greater efficiency in non-advanced further education, with a parallel study to be carried out by the National Advisory Body in polytechnics and other colleges.

But Mr David Trieman, negotiating secretary of the National Association of Teachers in Further and Higher Education, said: "We will issue instructions to our branches in the course of the next 24 hours that local negotiations based on Audit Commission initiatives will not take place. There is no question of initiatives of this sort leading to renegotiation of conditions of service."

Mr Peter Dawson, Natfhe's general secretary, said that while sharing the commission's commitment to increased educational opportunities, proposals to "cream 75,000 more students into FE at little extra cost are an accountant's pipedream."

The union attacked the report for straying into areas of educational judgement. This charge was rejected by the commission's controller Mr John Banham.

Details, page 7

The Development of Higher Education into the 1990s

A conference on the recent Green Paper organized by the Society for Research into Higher Education and The Times Higher Education Supplement, will be held at the University of London Institute of Education, Bedford Way, London WC1, on Tuesday, July 9, 1985, starting at 10 a.m. and ending at 4.45 p.m.

Sir Keith Joseph, the Secretary of State for Education and Science, will deliver the opening address. Among other speakers will be Mr Christopher Ball, chairman of the board of the National Advisory Body, and Mr Norman Hardyman, secretary of the University Grants Committee. There will also be discussion groups on topics raised in the Green Paper. The fee will be £35 which will include lunch and refreshments.

Please complete and send to Mrs Debbie Sheridan, Centre for Staff Development in Higher Education, 55 Gordon Square, London WC1H 0NU (01-636 1500, extension 491), along with a cheque for £35 payable to "University of London Institute of Education", by July 4.

Name: _____
Position: _____
Institution: _____
Address: _____
Telephone Number: _____

I wish to attend the following discussion group (please tick)

1. The Government's strategy
2. Access and continuing education
3. Research
4. Standards
5. Institutional management
6. Finance
7. The Green Paper and the process of planning higher education

Professional Association of Teachers
99 Friar Gate, Derby DE1 1EZ
Tel: DERBY (0332) 372337

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مكتبة الأمل

DON'S DIARY

MONDAY

A Golden Day. Cries at first piercing, then damped down by the will to sleep. Familiarly, I dream that it is Monday morning, but unlike yesterday's, the dream turns out to be continuous with the waking world: the dreamer is removed, and sounds click into their usual high fidelity. "He's waking up, his eyelids are moving." The voices pour, muted into the pillow, but with crystal clarity into the more exposed and vulnerable one. (The odd innery stems from my imperfect attempts to grasp the technicalities of the family's next projected purchase, of a stereo "music centre").

I have good reasons for not cycling in to work on Monday. My argument is complex and involves various philosophical considerations which need not be elaborated upon here, but which are founded on the basic axiom that I am indispensable. To hike from Hull to Beverley on the back road in the dark after teaching my Monday evening class would almost constitute a form of hara-kiri. No, Monday is not a day for suicide, it is an auspicious one, as I am allowed to teach my favourite course, "Literature and the Visual Arts", to a group of committed and lively part-time evening students.

TUESDAY

A Quest. Spend some time with a postgraduate student and a former research officer planning a condensed version of "The Rainbow" and visual arts course for the summer school which we hope to run this coming August. Summer school work is new territory for me, and a new venture for the college. The postgraduates are eager to share the teaching, and we devise what we hope will be an interesting series of seminars and visits. If we recruit, the research students will survive the summer vacation. As neither of them is a "new blood", their chances of subsequent employment seem depressingly slim. The teaching experience might help.

WEDNESDAY

A Conversation? Prepare a new lecture on Lawrence's "The Rainbow". As I write, spoof titles ("Gathering Corn in the Moonlight") and irrelevant questions portend a change in my attitude towards Lawrence, which had previously been excessively uncritical.

Discuss the "supportive" course with a colleague. No connection, this, with D. H. L.'s spell in the surgical appliance factory, the "support" is for Diploma of Higher Education students who need help in studying poetry. We concentrate on the idea of poetry as a process, and part of the course involves the examination of drafts.

It has been a surprise to those of us who teach on the course how successful this approach can be in breaking down certain preconceptions about poetry in a student body which is in part hostile to the study of any form of verse. The increasing availability in recent years of facsimiles and transcripts of manuscripts means that

a very wide range of material can be studied in class, and so the examination of drafts, at one time the preserve of experts and research students, can be used to introduce poetry to a non-specialist undergraduate audience.

THURSDAY

A Descent Into the Underworld and a Rebirth. Travel across the Humber Bridge to teach on the Diploma of Higher Education course on the Grimsby site. Many local myths circulate concerning the genesis of the bridge, suspiciously appropriate stories of strange conjunctions, unnatural connections, weird couplings. But despite these possibly murky beginnings, there it stands. Much was undoubtedly learned in its construction, it gave work in the building, and it serves a useful purpose. It is a delight to see and to travel across, despite its roots in the estuary waste. Besides, being suspended half way across the Humber is the nearest I come to the airborne condition which seems to be almost a prerequisite for contributors to this column.

The very responsive students on the Grimsby DipHE course constitute a fine refutation of the rather gloomy view of education presented in the text, *The Rainbow*. As with most courses which have a high intake of mature students, teaching on the DipHE is pleasurable and rewarding. "How are we to tell when something is supposed to be symbolic?" asks one student, and the ensuing discussion is still going through my head as I drive out of Humber Lodge on my way back to Hull. The water pump in my car packs up 200 yards down the road. As we travel across its spanning arch, the Relay breakdown lorry driver greets with silence my enthusiastic arguments about the bridge, but despite that, for one reason or another – the pleasure of the morning's teaching, or just because of the unusual elevated view from the lorry cab – I am almost betrayed into a Lawrencean emphasis in describing my "transfigured" mood. Maybe the overheating of my car engine was, after all, symbolic, or even contagious.

FRIDAY

Confession in Old Age. Read Susanna Egan's book on *Patterns of Experience* in *Autobiography* for a review, and decide to test her categories (the golden age, the quest, confession etc) in relation to the micro-autobiographical form of Don's Diary. I must admit that it is the Situations Vacant section which I turn to first in *THESE*. I note a "new blood" lectureship in "ageing". A hoax? Unlikely, when one considers the enthusiasm with which universities and colleges have embraced the "new blood" phrase, and presumably some of the peculiar implications of the metaphor.

SATURDAY

The Inevitability of Fiction. In one of my previous jobs, when I was about to be made redundant, I dreamed about a "double", someone "more like me than I am myself", performing my job with alarming skill and efficiency. How many times must that vision of dispensability be multiplied now – four million? But this morning I dream that it is Monday morning. A vast hi-fi is playing the "Ride of the Valkyries", the voices grow louder – "He's waking up, his eyelids are moving".

Allen McLaurin

The author is senior lecturer in humanities at Humber College of Higher Education.

More students gain Access

An increasing number of education authorities are turning to credit cards for payment of student fees with the twin aims of widening access and reducing administrative costs. Warwickshire this week became the latest to launch a 12-month experiment under which both Access and Barclaycard/Visa will be accepted for payment of course fees at its four colleges from September.

According to Access, up to 30 education authorities are now prepared to accept credit card payments for course fees, evening class payments and purchase of books.

Warwickshire is keen to avoid the impression that the move arises from the transfer of power from the Conservatives to the Labour/Alliance. Officials stress the impetus came from college principals who were aware of a large number of people who wished to pay fees by credit card.

Senior education officer Mr Boy Downer said: "People were saying they found it difficult to pay the fee for the full year in September, just after the summer holidays, or in January just after Christmas and was it not possible to phase it."



Thirty St Andrews jobs to go

by Olga Wojtas
Scottish Correspondent

University lecturers in Scotland this week urged their principals to join them in coordinated opposition to further cuts, as 30 academic posts were put in jeopardy at St Andrews.

In a letter to all staff, the principal of St Andrews University, Dr J. Steven Watson has warned that the posts must be lost to avoid a £1 million deficit by the end of this decade. He adds that there must also be cuts in the number of academic related staff, technicians, secretaries, janitors and cleaners.

The university already faces a deficit of £420,000 by the end of the next financial year even if the numbers of overseas students are increased as already agreed from 350 to 450, he warns.

"The financial squeeze, however, is not simply going to be felt in terms of

staffing," he writes. A recent meeting of the furnishings and equipment committee turned down 45 requests for funding since they were asked for £1.1 million but had only £450,000.

They had to give priority to requests that benefited more than one department and improved the university's research level, said Dr Watson, since the universities were threatened with a redistributed reduced grant which would take into account an institution's research efforts.

The chairman of the University Grants Committee, Sir Peter Swinerton-Dyer told the recent meeting of the representatives of Scottish universities that "all our plans for the future would have to be made with less and less Government support", writes Dr Watson.

The Scottish Association of University Teachers has urged the Scottish principals to launch a coordinated

campaign against the Government Green Paper and further UGC cuts.

AUTS has also condemned the principals for spending their time setting up a "jobs swap shop", a reference to proposals that staff might be transferred among universities to maintain the full range of subjects in Scotland.

Mr David Bleiman, the AUT's Scottish official, said: "The discussions of the Scottish principals have an unreal air, as if they think they are playing a game of chess with the careers of our members. The principals must realize that we expect to be consulted before any scheme is formulated."

A confidential plan from Stirling university's planning and resources committee, which mooted the transfer of lecturers, has been criticized by the university's academic council. The committee is now to reconsider its scheme and report again to the academic council in September.

New broadcasting head makes space for initiative

Universities and the educational broadcasting services should be natural allies making much more use of each other's expertise, according to Dr Robin Moss, new head of educational programme services at the Independent Broadcasting Authority.

His personal interest lies in the future of educational broadcasting with the coming of video, cable and satellite. He wants to get the best use out of that material.

In his previous role as director of Leeds University's audio-visual service, he tried to persuade the university to provide video materials for Singapore after a visit there. But the conservatism of the university held sway.

Not that he wants to be negative. But Dr Moss, with a degree in Greats from Oxford and holder of a part-time PhD from Birkbeck College, London, on the end of the western Roman Empire, would like to see the universities beating a track to his door.

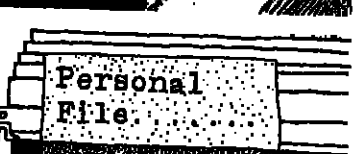
"I admire that comment by Bronowski in his *Ascent of Man* when he said that civilizations perish when knowledge is no longer found in the home of the ordinary citizen," he said.

"Some people are very snuffy about TV's outreach policy and say it's very Victorian, but television has got to be valuable in an academic and educational sense as well as for its entertainment and information value."

"That may sound very Reithian except that we are giving people the opportunity at home to choose whether they want to take a programme further educationally and not in a didactic way," he added.

TV's outreach policy requires every company to appoint a community education officer and provide back-up materials and contacts for local and networked programmes.

Dr Moss was involved with the first of that sort of back-up – a four-part series about Disraeli (described by one



critic as "Coronation Street in drag" – which drew more interest and requests for pamphlets than a straight adult education programme like *Botanic Man*.

"The arrival of Channel 4 has changed the whole scene dramatically. It provides four times more educational programming than ITV and is covering a wide range of educational materials without labelling it as such," he said.

Dr Moss would be the first to admit that broadcasting faces a bumpy ride. Like educational institutions it is looking to private money to sponsor programmes and Dr Moss sees nothing wrong with that.

With the hurdles ahead, he would like to see greater cooperation between the IBA and the BBC to defend educational broadcasting.

Universities go into the PR business

by Peter Aspden

Vice chancellors are set to embark on a massive public relations campaign to improve understanding of the university system, in the hope of eliciting support for their fight against the forthcoming financial cuts imposed by the Government.

Their committee on public relations, chaired by the vice chancellor of Southampton University, Professor John Roberts, has produced a report which aims to develop a national strategy to present their case and establish new ways of marketing information.

The campaign was one of the few positive notes to emerge from a Committee of Vice Chancellors and Principals committee meeting, which discussed the triple threat to universities posed by the latest report on efficiency, the University Grants Committee's letter on planning and the Government's Green Paper.

More than one vice chancellor at the meeting expressed the fear of bankruptcy if the Government's worst threats were carried out without any financial aid. They all agreed that their present predicament is potentially more serious than the 1981 cuts.

But they remain hopeful that, by mounting a concerted effort to capture the public's attention, they can put their case more strongly over the crucial next few years. "We have not presented any kind of positive image to the public, and it's about time we improved that state of affairs," said one vice chancellor.

Their response to the Green Paper was more muted, however, with many vice chancellors feeling that the Government will remain intransigent on such policies as the switch to science and technology and the quest for increased efficiency in planning.

Jon Turney examines the evidence on CERN put to the Kendrew committee

High energy physics at a lower cost

Britain is spending too much on high energy particle physics as a proportion of the science budget. We should try to stay in the subject, which is worthwhile even though the prospect of applications is poor. But we should reduce our support for the subject substantially for the sake of other areas of research.

This is the argument of the seven-man review group chaired by Sir John Kendrew after more than a year of deliberation on written and oral evidence from over 100 individuals and organizations.

Its report concerns a subject which accounts for 10 per cent of the £570 million science vote this year and 20 per cent of the budget of the Science and Engineering Research Council, which commissioned the inquiry along with the Advisory Board for the Research Councils.

The main question in the report is Britain's attitude to the European centre for nuclear research (CERN) in Geneva, which accounted for £32 million of our £52 million spending on the subject in 1984/85.

There were no particle physicists on the group, although it had specialist advice. But it acknowledges that it heard nothing but good about the current level of excitement of the subject, and little but praise for the quality of the work at CERN.

It reviews the achievements of the accelerator builders at CERN, culminating so far in the discovery of the "W" and "Z" particles in 1983 and confirmation of the common properties of two of the four fundamental forces in physics. "All the evidence we have received indicates that CERN has developed from small beginnings to a position of preeminence as the leading high energy physics laboratory in the world today," it says.

However, the report gives little weight to other arguments in support of the subject, aside from its scientific quality. "We would not support the contentions of some witnesses that particle physics should be regarded as the most fundamental study imaginable," it says. And it suggests the

discovery of the "W" particle is no more and no less fundamental than the solution of the structure of DNA.

Neither was the group impressed by the suggestion that the work of laboratories like CERN accelerates the development of new technology. The report says such spin-off is often overestimated, and in any case could come from any high-technology project. It finds few developments which are uniquely dependent on particle physics.

Behind this attitude, the group finds that expenditure on the subject must come down. It agrees that Britain has a moral obligation to pay its full contribution to CERN until the accelerator now under construction – the Large Electron-Positron collider, LEP – is built in 1989. But after that it calls for a 25 per cent cut in the British subscription, and says we should give notice now that if this is not agreed Britain will withdraw.

The report concedes: "British withdrawal from CERN would be a major blow to the science bath of the UK and the rest of Europe, and it would have long-term detrimental implications for international collaboration." It suggests

the reduction could be achieved by economies in Geneva – through a review of CERN's administration and cuts in staff costs which the group believes are too high.

And the report hopes to see a further contribution from changes to the membership of CERN. Top priority should be given to widening the subscription base, the group says. It recommends that the CERN council should look into creating an intermediate status between that of observer and full membership for some non-European states. This is a pointer to increasing interest in the subject from Japan.

Britain in fact only pays 16 per cent of the current CERN budget, making us the third largest subscriber. So a cut of 25 per cent from all members – the only way a reduction in the British payment is likely to be agreed – would cost the laboratory more than unilateral British withdrawal.

But withdrawal would also lose CERN British participation in experiments on the LEP and the existing accelerators. The Kendrew group's recommendation that our £20 million-a-year domestic support for the sub-

The full recommendations

The UK should remain a member state of CERN until 1989, when construction of the LEP accelerator is complete, but should only continue beyond then if the other members agree a cut in our subscription of at least 25 per cent by 1990/91. This implies negotiating an overall cut in the laboratory's budget around that level.

Domestic expenditure on particle physics should also be cut, reaching a reduction of 25 per cent by 1990/91. These two recommendations are designed to realize savings for the UK totalling £55.8 million over the years 1986/87 to 1992/93.

The group also suggests that the present pace of development of particle

physics should be reduced worldwide, not just at CERN, although its financial measures will only directly affect future capital investment at CERN.

The report assumes that the science budget will be protected from the full effects of inflation and from the rising cost of international subscriptions as exchange rates shift. However, the group says the UK contribution to high energy physics ought to come down, even if there were extra cash in real terms for science.

The ABRC should review international collaboration in science, and seek talks with other European agencies on the next generation of joint facilities for research.

Sir John Kendrew is a crystallographer who is president of St John's College, Oxford and former director of the European Molecular Biology Laboratory in Heidelberg. His committee deliberated for over a year on evidence from 100 individuals and organizations.



ject, which pays for such experiments among other things, should also be cut by a quarter, will prove equally controversial.

Such a cut implies very hard times for a community estimated at around 400 post doctoral physicists and 240 postgraduate students. Universities with large particle physics groups likely to be affected include Birmingham, Cambridge, Durham, Glasgow, Liverpool, Imperial College and Queen Mary College in London, Oxford, and a group split between University College and Birkbeck College in London.

Around a quarter of the current budget of the SERC's Rutherford Appleton laboratory also goes on supporting the particle physics community. The report does not make specific recommendations about what the money withdrawn from particle physics should be used for, although it calls for a shift to research with a stronger prospect of application. The group's terms of reference invited it to consider the opportunity cost of physics spending, but its response to this is to

list the unfunded priorities of the research community which are familiar from ABRC reports.

The group warns, however, that the savings it seeks could easily be eroded by under-investment of the science budget and it says its recommendations assume that the SERC will be protected against any future fluctuations in exchange rates.

The Kendrew report will now be considered by the ABRC and SERC, which will advise the Department of Education and Science on what should be done in the autumn. However, any decision to push for a reduction in the CERN budget by negotiation in Europe would involve other government departments, and will probably be taken in a Cabinet committee.

High Energy Particle Physics in the United Kingdom: report of a review group set up by the ABRC and SERC, free from the Publications Despatch Centre, Department of Education and Science, Honeywell Lane, Canons Park, Stanmore, Middlesex.

Colin Welland is standing in front of one of Britain's major gas pipelines. Gas provides getting on for sixty per cent of all the heat used in British homes – and the way all that energy is transported about the countryside is one of the reasons why Colin is keen on gas. Because gas is delivered direct to Britain's homes and factories through a network of over 150,000 miles of hidden, underground

pipes – no lorries, trains or tankers needed, and no pylons to spoil the view. But the fact that it goes underground isn't the only beauty of gas. It's also the cleanest of fuels to burn. Which helps to keep the air purer. So it's not just gas customers who benefit. Britain benefits because people prefer gas.



Inquiry into £40,000 deficit at adult college

The governors of Newbattle Abbey College are urgently seeking to reduce a projected deficit of £40,000 and have set up an inquiry following a unanimous academic staff motion of no confidence in the principal.

The deficit was discovered only last month when the college's senior tutor, Mr David Turner, took over as acting principal from Mr Alexander Reid who is currently recovering from an operation.

The governors have now approved a series of proposals from Mr Turner

reducing the deficit to around £5,000. The savings are widely scattered throughout the college's budget and include increasing student numbers, which will raise the staff student ratio from 16:1 to 20:1.

A number of staff will not be replaced, heating is to be reduced, and some £3,900 annually, are to be axed by half.

Newbattle Abbey is Scotland's only adult residential college, running

courses for around 90 students up to university entrance standard. A number of trade unions offer scholarships to the college, and the six-strong committee of inquiry will include Mr John Henry, deputy general secretary of the Scottish Trade Union Congress, and Mr Ron Curran, Scottish organizer of the National Union of Public Employees.

The principal of Queen Margaret College, Miss Claudine Morgan, chairman of the board of governors will chair the inquiry.

ILEA wins pool cash case

The Inner London Education Authority this week won its High Court case against education secretary Sir Keith Joseph over its contribution to the advanced further education pool.

ILEA's claim that the pool formula was unfair was accepted by the High Court in a ruling which was immediately welcomed by Mr Steve Bundred, chair of the finance committee.

"I am delighted the High Court has rectified this longstanding injustice to the ratepayers of inner London," he said. "The court has ruled that the

rateable resources of inner London are not a relevant consideration when the Government establishes its formula."

ILEA has claimed that as a result of the formula ILEA has had to contribute more than its fair share to the pool – it says its £74 million contribution this year is £25 million too high.

The authority went to court because in recent years it had contributed between 9.5 per cent and 10 per cent of the total expenditure on advanced further education but had only about 6.5 per cent of the students.

FCS set for strife despite inquiry

by David Jobbins

Further political strife within the Federation of Conservative Students is threatened despite condemnation by party leaders of excessive factionalism and moves to bring the organization more firmly under the wing of Conservative Central Office.

Trouble is predicted over the issue of participation in student unions and the National Union of Students - a question which has been central to the widening gap between the right-wing leadership and the moderate minority. The inquiry, chaired by Sir Donald Walters, was set up after last April's FCS conference at Loughborough University following reports of serious damage after a late night party and intimidation of moderate delegates.

The inquiry, completed last week, reported: "Proper steps have not been taken to expand Conservative influence within student unions" - one of seven objectives enshrined in FCS rules.

It made clear it saw no reason to change the objectives while bringing forward rule changes for the organization designed to prevent a recurrence of Loughborough.

But next year's FCS chairman, Mr Mark MacGregor, told *THE TIMES* this week: "When it comes to drawing up the new constitution we would favour having this clause withdrawn and of introducing a more general one."

"The committee has not appreciated the extent to which student unions are held in contempt and are misguided in their belief that student unions are institutions within which it is right for Conservatives to work."

But Mr Chris Davies, a founder of Conservative Student Unionists, said: "We welcome the report as an endorsement of what we have been saying, particularly over working in student unions. We hope the party is prepared to put its fine words into action and not let the FCS get away with ignoring the party yet again."

Meanwhile, party leaders hope that the post-Loughborough inquiry would end the infighting have proved short-lived. The report condemns FCS's "divisive stance" which, it said, was "inimical to large numbers of students with Conservative sympathies". It did not ascribe blame to either wing but concluded that "the main problem is excessive factionalism".



Sir Donald Walters, chaired inquiry compounded by intolerance of what are seen to be minority views.

FCS leaders said they accepted the report, and Mr MacGregor and a second FCS representative are to sit with the three inquiry members to draw up rule changes which are likely to be imposed by the National Union later this year.

These include a shift of power to area FCS organizations with standard sets of rules, and election of officers to be undertaken by postal ballot rather than at conference.

The inquiry found that the mess resulting from a party at Loughborough was considerable and brought nothing but discredit to the Conservative Party in the eyes of university staff who refused to clean it up.

Although the conference was conducted in a "technically proper manner", there was evidence of partial chairing, intolerance beyond the normal cut and thrust of student political debate and excessive factionalism leading to acrimonious infighting.

Mr John Selwyn Gummer, the party's chairman, said last week that FCS funds, cut off after Loughborough, would be restored. Mr MacGregor has been assured of his sabbatical salary of about £4,500.

Meanwhile, Scottish FCS is elated by the exoneration of the three students sent home from Loughborough. Mr Lloyd Beat, former chairman of Scottish FCS, said Scotland itself had been exonerated by omission, since not one criticism has been made of it in the report.

Concise dictionary ready at long last

The long-awaited Concise Scots Dictionary, the first one-volume dictionary to cover the Scots language from the earliest records to the present day, is to be published on August 8.

The dictionary has taken ten years to produce and is a distillation of the ten-volume Scottish National Dictionary which covers modern Scots, and

the Dictionary of the Older Scottish Tongue which covers the earlier centuries up to 1700.

The CSD, which was produced by a team of lexicographers working from Edinburgh University's school of Scottish studies and is published by Aberdeen University Press.



No sparks to fuel the debate

speeches from the front benches. It hardly becomes someone of the authority and experience of Jack Straw, in these columns a couple of weeks ago, to accuse Sir Keith Joseph and the Government of being "mad, bad and practising evil". Indeed it is particularly offensive. No party is exempt from the cause of Britain's economic decline.

One only has to think back to the incompetence of wasted opportunities of the 1960s, of Jack Straw's struggling against a craven Cabinet to reform trade union privileges and curtail union abuse of power; one only need consider the most severe cuts in a single year ever perpetrated on the educational service (6 per cent on education and 8 per cent on higher education) necessitated by the 1976 economic crisis. And what a nerve vice chancellors and others in higher education have in maintaining how successful they have been in collaborating with industry and generally

College slammed over surplus

by Olga Wojtas
Scottish Correspondent

Dundee College of Education is highlighted in a report which criticizes the amount of surplus accommodation in Scotland's seven education colleges.

The comptroller and auditor general, in a report from the National Audit Office on the Scottish Education Department's control of colleges, says that since Dundee was rebuilt in 1975 for 1,800 students, it has never accommodated more than 700, and has a current college-based student population of only 500.

The report adds that the SED estimates of college capacity are unreliable, because of inconsistencies in the way these are assessed. There has been no comprehensive survey for a decade.

Vetting call as YTS agencies fold

A trade union group has called on the Manpower Services Commission to radically overhaul its system for vetting private training agencies involved in the Youth Training Scheme, after a number of them have collapsed, leaving youngsters temporarily stranded.

A booklet published this week by the Birmingham Trade Union Resources Centre, based on research by the West Midlands YTS Monitoring Unit, warns that some private training agencies are neither sufficiently financially secure, nor sufficiently scrupulous, to be entrusted with MSC funding, and with the care of trainees.

The booklet highlights the case of Computech, which ran YTS schemes at centres in London, the Midlands and the north, and went into receivership earlier this year, leaving some 200 youngsters in the lurch.

Computech had a spate of adverse publicity even before its collapse, when its unsuitability as an MSC agent was aired both in the magazine *Private Eye*, and in a report brought out by Youthaid - a charity for unemployed youngsters.

The new booklet *EASY come, easy go* - a pun on the title of the Computech scheme Electronic and Administrative System for Youth - cites four other examples of private training agencies in the West Midlands which have had to be closed either by the MSC or by its local boards, for lack of efficiency or financial problems. These are Draftech, KBS Manpower, and Midland Training and Recruitment Services.

The report says: "Part of the answer to why such a situation exists is that the MSC has no standard or effective vetting procedure."

According to a spokesman, the MSC is tightening up its procedure for selecting and monitoring its managing agents.

However, even with prospective increases in student numbers over the next 10 years, there is still surplus accommodation, the report says. The colleges have room for an estimated 10,500 students, but there are only 5,350 college-based students at the moment, with numbers expected to rise to 7,380 by 1995/96.

The SED has been "reasonably successful" in running the central institutions, but less successful in overcoming difficulties caused by the sharp drop in teacher training needs. Although it has managed to reduce staff, the numbers have not fallen in proportion to the cuts in student intakes.

The colleges of education student staff ratio last session averaged just over 8:1, compared with the central

institution average of 11:1. Staff salaries are around 70 per cent of administrative costs, it says. "But the SED have not used their powers to control numbers, grades and provision of funds as firmly as they might have in order to ensure that colleges achieve higher staff student ratios."

Unit costs for students in the colleges of education are higher than those in the CEs. £3,800 compared with just over £3,000. Dundee has the highest unit cost of £4,462.

While the total number of students training in education colleges has fallen from 15,000 to just over 7,000 in the last eight years, the number of central institution students has risen from 11,000 to 15,000. This has been achieved "without any significant expansion in facilities."



Staff from Goldsmiths' College, London, held an exhibition last week to mark the closure of the full-time foundation course, which is to be turned into a part-time access course for mature students. Pictured with their exhibits are (from left to right) Mike Riley, painter, David Foster, painter, and Roger Blake (sculptor).

Students may get their chips

Plans to provide silicon chips for university and public sector electronic engineering students to practise with were to be discussed this week by Government departments, the National Advisory Body and the University Grants Committee.

The plans would require a £5.6 million capital investment over around £300,000 a year running costs. They are intended to improve the quality of Britain's electrical and electronic engineering graduates by giving them the chance to design circuits using silicon chips and test them.

To do that, the students need chips to practise on, and their designs to be made up. The NAB and UGC have a plan for education institutions to buy the necessary equipment and put it into an industrial firm; the other is for industry and an institution - possibly Middlesex Polytechnic since it has some facilities already - to make the chips, and to make up the circuits to students' designs.

In both cases the students' designs would be sent away for three to four weeks over the Christmas or Easter holidays, and come back to be tested the following term.

Several major firms, particularly employers of graduate engineers who need this training, have expressed interest in the scheme, including GEC, Plessey, Marconi, ICL and British Aerospace.

The meeting this week is for the Department of Education and Science, the Department of Trade and Industry, various industrialists, the NAB and the UGC to decide their next move.

If Middlesex Poly got the contract it would receive £80,000 capital investment plus running costs of £80,000. The NAB currently supports the idea of a two-pronged arrangement, because of the uncertainty that industry could meet peak educational demand when it was under commercial pressures as well.

Whatever the faults of an outside commission, at least it might have generated some enthusiasm within its pages and conceivably a more lively public debate. But it is no living new to have higher education policy determined by the Treasury. Nor is it new to see Sir Keith caught in that continual tug-of-war between intellectualism and vocationalism.

Over the last century the humanities have proved they can look after themselves; science and technology are barely able to hold their own despite repeated Government initiatives.

At last the truth might dawn: that this country's workforce, though it might not enlarge very quickly, will need more skills. It may well be therefore that many of the assumptions in the Green Paper regarding resources and where they can best be applied may well change as the pressure of circumstances and the requirement of people of all kinds for higher qualifications is brought to bear on whatever government of the day.

Keith Hampson

The author is Conservative MP for Leeds North-West.

Tories demand research fund boost

by Jon Turney
Science Correspondent

Conservative backbenchers made repeated calls for a boost in research spending in the House of Commons last Friday.

In a five-hour adjournment debate on the Government's policy for science, there was evidence of a growing constituency in the Conservative Party sympathetic to the research councils' complaints about underfunding.

Mr Kenneth Warren, (Hastings and Rye, C.) said the Government should move resources toward science rather than seeking to economize and called for more use of forecasting techniques to spot promising areas of research.

Mr Robert Jackson, (Wantage, C.) also wanted more money for government civil science and recommended a re-examination of the costs of defence research and development. And Mr Ian Lloyd (Haywards), wanted much better support for MPs who needed better information about science and technology. He revealed that the Parliamentary and Scientific Committee - the main forum for discussion between MPs and the scientific community - had started an inquiry into the possibility of setting up a British equivalent of the US Office Technology Assessment, which gives independent advice to Congress.

He wanted resources for science expanded under the guidance of a new council for science policy, created by combining the two main existing science policy committees - the Advisory Board for the Research Councils and the Advisory Council on Applied Research and Development.

He was also concerned about moving too far towards applied research, at the expense of fundamental work. Mr Wrigglesworth said: "Under present academic policies Galileo may well have been forced to confine his telescope experiments to spotting merchant ships other than discovering the truth about the sun and the earth."

Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Education and Science, who opened and closed the debate for the Government, admitted he was concerned about the warnings of scientists leaving Britain in the latest ABRC report. But he pointed out that the ABRC's opinion had been reached in advance of firm evidence, and did not propose any action to encourage emigration of scientists to return home.

Sir Keith said that our record of citations in the scientific literature - referred to by several opposition speakers - was bound to diminish. "We can no longer dominate as we once did when we were pioneers." He pointed out that the UK's share of world research activity was only around 5 per cent "and that proportion is unlikely to be significantly affected

by even the largest imaginable increase in our domestic expenditure".

He stressed the need for greater selectivity. "The way forward must be to scrutinize carefully the priorities implicit in the present balance of funding between subject areas and to consider whether some adjustments may be needed better to serve the national interest," he said.

The Secretary of State also emphasized the extra money added to the science budget last year as a token of the value the Government attached to research. In an exchange with Dr Bray, he denied that the subsequent retreat in the face of Conservative backbench protests was a fiasco. "It may have been a very unpleasant experience for me, but it resulted in the transfer of £55 million to basic science," he said.

Several MPs were unable to speak in the time allowed for the debate, partly due to a lengthy intervention from Mr Enoch Powell (South Down, U.K.P.). Mr Powell dwelt on the need for Government legislation to control embryo research following the previous week's demise of his own Bill on the subject. "The Government will find when they come to frame their legislation that it will need to be framed closely upon the lines that have already proved acceptable to an overwhelming majority of the house," he said.

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Ulster 'can't fill places'

A delegation from the Northern Ireland working party of the University Grants Committee has held separate meetings with Queen's University senate, academic council, deans, non-professional staff and students to consider its financial strategy into the 1990s.

The working party stressed that Queen's will be treated on the same financial terms as any other UK university. But it was hinted that a little extra funding might be made available to offset the disadvantage Queen's suffered from its location.

In future the grant and student numbers for Ulster's two universities will be included in the list published for the UK universities, so that for the first time each will know how much the other gets.

Subsequently many members of the non-professional delegation expressed extreme disquiet about the working party's failure to concede that overall student numbers were a serious problem. Dr Ian Duncan, who convened the meeting with the non-professional staff, pointed out that the hordes of students leaving Ulster were creating extra places there.

The situation has not been improved by the Scottish universities' recruitment team that is currently touring Northern Ireland schools.

Dr Duncan favours the free trade of students between the two islands. But he is annoyed that the UGC will pay the students to take four-year courses at a Scottish university but objects to four-year courses at Queen's.

Report angers students

Students at Bristol University are angry about the reporting in the university's newsletter of a disrupted political meeting at which the Conservative MP Harvey Proctor was unable to speak.

Mr Proctor was invited by the university's Edmund Burke Society, but once inside the lecture theatre, students prevented him from beginning his speech by jeering, slow hand-clapping, chanting and whistling.

Now a fresh row has broken out over the university's handling of the demonstration. Many students are particularly angry about a picture in a newsletter of hand-clapping students in the lecture theatre,

captioned: "The faces of fascism: students jeering and slow hand-clapping at the Edmund Burke Society meeting."

The student union president, Mr Peter Golding, said: "There is a general reaction among students that the caption is a smear against the students, and inappropriate." Several students have also written to the newsletter's editor, Mr Don Carleton, accusing him of being "provocative and philistine."

Those who felt that Mr Proctor had a right to speak have been condemned by the demonstrators as fascists, but there is a more general feeling that the behaviour was witnessed that night was more fascist."

More students 'without more cash'

by David Jobbins

Scope for bringing up to 75,000 more students into polytechnics and colleges without a significant increase in resources is identified by the Audit Commission this week.

Its report, based on work carried out by auditors over the past year at 165 of the 550 colleges in England and Wales, claims each college could make a 10 per cent improvement worth £300,000 by employing its suggestions for better value for money.

Improvements in lecturer productivity, the balance of staff between "expensive" senior and more junior grades, and tighter control of remission from teaching duties account for 63 per cent of potential savings.

Better marketing by colleges could avoid poor recruitment to courses, low retention of students and increase income, it recommends. But most potential comes from better utilization of colleges' skilled manpower, according to the report.

Auditors pointed to overtime paid to staff before their annual maximum class contact hours had been exhausted and the frequent inclusion of tea breaks within contact hours.

This practice could be costly - £235,000 a year or more at a single college. Auditors found that in one college, credits were given for missed tea breaks, while at another, lecturers' tea breaks did not coincide with the students'.

If lecturers spent an extra hour in class contact, the 90,000 teachers employed in the system would provide educational opportunities equivalent to 50,000 full-time equivalent students



A preview of the issues to come

To the outside world a headline announcing that another four teacher training colleges might have to close will by now have a certain familiarity; indeed it has almost ceased to be news.

Few people, I suspect, have penetrated below the surface to realize why the present exercise in planning teacher education provision is so different. Firstly and importantly it is the first time that teacher education has been planned against a sharp increase in numbers in the sector. On strict numerical grounds therefore there is no need for any institution to close at all.

This is also the first time that the National Advisory Body has been charged with allocating places to institutions; in the past this has been done by the Department of Education and Science. With the NAB involved the planning of course more open to public scrutiny; the criteria influencing the allocations were set out and notified to institutions last September. Whether or not everyone is satisfied that the criteria have been followed is of course another question. Political pressures are also more overt. A letter from the Secretary of State to the chairman of the NAB committee, Peter Brooke laid bare those pressures very clearly. The letter said: "In formulating advice we hope that the NAB will give serious consideration to the scope for rationalization of initial teacher training in the public sector."

The Government and the DES have long planned teacher education separately from the rest of higher education. This year interestingly, although the teacher education planning exercise is a year in advance of the rest of higher education, the issues that are being raised by this planning cycle are providing a miniature preview of many of the issues which will shortly afflict the rest of the system.

Understandably most attention has been focused on the five - now four - colleges and polytechnics for whom a nil intake has been proposed. However the consequences for the remainder of the institutions is almost as serious. They have been asked to increase places; but increased places for teacher education don't come without a price tag. In the absence of additional resources, compensatory reductions in other courses will have to be made if the unit of resource is not to fall still further. Which institutions, which courses and how large a reduction?

Institutions are also conscious that answers to these questions are likely to foreshadow the pattern to be followed in the "switch" to science and engineering. Institutional planning committees are currently drawing up their responses to the NAB for the major planning exercise for 1987/88. If science and engineering places are protected, and if new resources are not forthcoming, additional cutbacks in other courses will be needed.

Other parallels between the two exercises are being noted. Skepticism has been expressed as to whether all the increased teacher education places will actually be filled - particularly in those areas of traditionally difficult recruitment such as mathematics, physical sciences, and craft design and technology.

Teacher education is therefore once again in the limelight - and this time not only teacher education is at stake.

Jean Bocock

The author is assistant secretary for higher education at the National Association of Teachers in Further and Higher Education.

Monkey research 'must end'

by Olga Wojtas
Scottish Correspondent

Glasgow University is coming under even more pressure to end controversial brain damage research with Pennsylvania University, despite Pennsylvania's promise to hold an independent inquiry.

Glasgow's principal, Sir Alwyn Williams, wrote to Pennsylvania following allegations that there had been a cover-up by Pennsylvania's administration after an internal inquiry into brain damage research into monkeys and baboons.

Glasgow's department of neurophysiology receives the frozen brains of severely injured animals for head injury research.

The president of Pennsylvania, Dr Sheldon Hackney, has now told Sir Alwyn there will be an independent inquiry, although he has not yet said when this will be set up. Sir Alwyn is urging Pennsylvania to hold it as soon as possible.

But the director of Stirling University's Primate Research Unit has appealed to Glasgow to end the research.

Social work training plan criticized

Heads of university and polytechnic social work courses have attacked new proposals for training social workers as rushed, too costly and divisive.

The proposals, by the Central Council for Education and Training in Social Work, are for a two-stream social work training, one college-based and the other employer-based, with all students then having a year's internship as a probationary social worker before being fully qualified.

The CCETSW wants comments by September, but 35 heads of Certificate of Qualification in Social Work courses say they wholly reject such a timescale. The standing conference of heads of CQSW courses will change in the certificate, the main social worker qualification, to be part of an entire restructuring of social work education, emphasizing training both before and after qualification.

The course leaders also reject the two-stream entry into social work. The educational provision of the employer-based route is not clear, and moving towards an apprentice-type system goes against the trend of, for example, nursing education, they say.

Employers of social workers are under financial pressure and will be unable to afford the internship year they claim. If it is introduced, its effect and that of the employer-based route will be to squeeze out college-based training altogether.

The CCETSW proposes that it should have more say in student admissions to social work courses, and on which students qualify after their internship year. The course leaders oppose this too. "Increased control can only narrow down and rigidify what is offered and put a premium on cautious and constrained thinking," they say.

Mental health work urged

A wider range of social services staff will need training in mental health work, a conference run by the Central Council for Education and Training in Social Work has decided.

Results of a working conference in Leeds for senior staff in social services departments and educationists has been reported in a CCETSW paper *Mental Health - Staff Development Issues and Strategies* and arose out of the council's new responsibilities to identify training needs under the Mental Health Act 1983.

Until now mental health work has been regarded as a specialist activity, but under the terms of the Act it is no longer to be concentrated among a few approved social workers.

Ms Mary Henkel, a lecturer in government at Brunel University, argues in her paper that while few of the Act's provisions explicitly change the duties of social workers, "it requires a reappraisal and reorientation by social workers of some of their basic values".

search link as soon as possible. Dr William McGrew, a senior lecturer in psychology, has written to Professor Bryan Jennett, claiming that the research could be scientifically doubtful. Dr McGrew stresses that he is a professional academic who has conducted research on monkeys and apes for 13 years, and is not an animal rights activist. But he has grave doubts about the justifiability of the research.

He says he was shocked by a videotape, stolen from the Pennsylvania laboratories last year, which shows researchers smoking and making fun of the brain damaged animals, a dying baboon left unattended, and apparently conscious animals trying to free themselves from the experiments.

Dr McGrew said in the letter: "The suffering portrayed seemed incalculable" and added that the actions of the scientists made him feel ashamed. He thought the tape, released in Britain by the Scottish Anti-Vivisection Society, might have been biased, but reading articles by the researchers has done nothing to reassure him, he wrote.

Dr McGrew said it was highly unlikely that the Home Office would licence such research in Britain, and therefore scientists and universities "only bring themselves into disrepute by collaborating elsewhere on research which would be condemned here", he wrote.

The Scottish Anti-Vivisection Society has accused Glasgow of creating red herrings following a denial by the Volvo car corporation that it is involved in the research. Last November, Glasgow issued a statement saying the experiments were valuable in preventing head injury and that reports had been made to several motor manufacturers. Professor James Hume Adams, of the neurophysiology department, had recently returned from discussions with Volvo in Sweden.

But Volvo has told the Anti-Vivisection Society that it has neither ordered nor paid for any of the research. The company stressed that the safety built into its cars was based on simulated accidents using sophisticated dummies and investigations at the scene of accidents.



Nouvelle cuisine: students at Eastbourne College of Art and Technology begin work in the ultra-modern kitchens of the new premises, which cost £1,750,000, represent the first phase of a plan to replace the variety of Victorian buildings with a single campus.

Birthday awards for shy poet and biochemist

Philip Larkin, poet and novelist as well as Hull University librarian, and Professor Rodney Porter, an Oxford biochemist, are the two Companions of Honour in the Queen's Birthday Awards.

Larkin, who was expected by many to become Poet Laureate, is best known for his novel, *Girl in Winter*, and his collection of poems, *The Whitsun Wedding and High Windows*. His publicity-shunning approach is epitomized in his Hull librarianship, a post he has held for 30 years.

Professor Porter, a Fellow of the Royal Society, Whitley Professor of biochemistry, and fellow of Trinity College, Oxford, gains the honour 13 years after he was awarded the Nobel prize for medicine or physiology. Another biochemist, Professor Philip Randle, professor of clinical biochemistry at Oxford University, has been given a knighthood. Professor Randle, who also had a distinguished career at Cambridge and Bristol universities, lists one of his chief pastimes as bricklaying.

Seven other leading figures in higher education, representing both the arts and sciences, have received knighthoods. One of them is Dr Peter Froggatt, president and vice-chancellor of Queen's University, Belfast, a professor of epidemiology.

Knighthoods have also gone to David Lumsden, principal of the Royal Academy of Music, and one-time organist at the Sheldonian Theatre, Oxford, and to Professor Harry Hinsley, who was vice-chancellor of Cambridge University from 1981 to 1983. Professor Hinsley is professor of the history of international relations.

"Academics, many of them from the Scottish universities, and pre-dominantly scientists, have scooped many of the CBEs and OBEs. A CBE has also gone to Geoffrey Hall, director of Brighton Polytechnic. Recipients of the OBE include Reginald Bailey, chairman of governors of Kingston Polytechnic, and David Beazard, director of continuing education at Nelson and Colne College, a campaigner for community education.

The Queen's Birthday honours list includes: Companion of Honour: Philip Larkin, poet, novelist, and Hull University librarian (for services to poetry); Professor Rodney Porter, Whitley professor of biochemistry (for services to biochemistry);

Knight Bachelor: Professor George Brown, director, British Geological Survey; Professor David Cox, professor of statistics at the Imperial College of Science and Technology, University of London; Dr Peter Froggatt, University of Belfast; Professor Francis Hinsley, former vice-chancellor of The Queen's University, and a professor of the history of international relations; David Lumsden, principal of the Royal Academy of Music; Professor Philip Randle, professor of clinical biochemistry at Oxford University; Professor Henry Wade, QC, Master of Gonville and Caius College Cambridge since 1976, (for services to law); David Williams, director of the British Postgraduate Medical Federation of the University of London.

Order of the Bath KCB: David Hancock, permanent secretary in the Department of Education and Science; Michael Bates, director of the Institute of Public Sector Management at the London Business School; Doris Birdsall, for services to civil aviation in Bradford; Henry Cumming, principal, Dundee College of Education; Professor Alexander Douglas, services to the Ministry of Defence, Scientific Advisory Council; Professor Michael Epstein, professor of pathology at Bristol University; Professor John Hartley, director of Brighton Polytechnic; Reginald Bailey, chief education officer, East Angles; Douglas Henderson, regis keeper at the Royal Botanic Gardens, Edinburgh (for services to horticulture); Professor Edward Houseman, professor of neurophysiology, University of London; Professor Kenneth Jackson, services to Celtic studies; Professor John Rook, second secretary, Agriculture and Food Research Council; Professor Thomas White-

head, professor of clinical chemistry, and dean of the faculty of medicine and dentistry, University of Birmingham; Professor Frank Willett, director of the Hunterian Museum and Art Gallery, University of Glasgow; Professor James Williamson, professor of geriatric medicine, University of Edinburgh; Professor Otto Wolf, Nuffield professor of child health, London University, and dean of the Institute of Child Health; OBE: Charles Adams, senior principal scientific officer, Department of Education and Science; Reginald Bailey, chairman of governors of Kingston Polytechnic; Alan Bazendale, lately chief education officer, Home Office; Graham Barrie, technical secretary, Council of Social Agencies; Professor David Beazard, director of continuing education, Nelson and Colne College; Ronald Deary, director of the British School of Technology; Robert Gammie, chairman of administration, Greenwich Observatory; Reginald Hems, for services to the Nuffield Department of Clinical Medicine, Medical Research Council; Eric Hopwood, senior education officer (community education, youth and careers) Essex County Council; Leslie Kay, general secretary, Universities' Central Council on Admissions; Janet MacGregor, senior lecturer, department of pathology, Aberdeen University; Margaret McGregor, member of the North-Eastern Education and Library Board, Northern Ireland; William Mutch, head of the department of forestry and natural resources, University of Edinburgh; Professor John Paynter, professor of music education, York University; Peter Russell-Eggitt, chairman of the Joint Scientific and Technical Committee, Food and Drink Federation; Professor John Smyth, head of the department of biology, Paisley College of Technology; David Stanley, deputy director of education and training, Confederation of British Industry.

MBE: Arnold Bradley, superintendent of laboratories, department of physics, Sheffield University; Professor George Gillingham, 11, Science Museum; Peter Cook, senior executive officer, Science and Engineering Research Council; Allan Conquill, chief research officer, Cancer Research Centre, Medical Research Council; Vivienne Daville, lately head of department of adult studies, Brunel College of Further Education; Sarah Dawson, for services to education of adults, particularly in the field of lace-making; Audrey Foster, SPS, Rutherford Appleton Laboratory, National Institute for Research in Nuclear Science; John Fowler, editor of the *Journal of Pharmacy and Pharmacology*; Sidney Harrison, for services to initial education; Ethel Hodgkinson, lately director of nurse education, East Birmingham School of Nursing.

No joy for the humanities

Peter Aspin

The Secretary of State for Education, Sir Keith Joseph, met representatives from the humanities and social sciences to discuss the implications of the Government's Green Paper, but offered little hope of adopting a more generous attitude towards their subjects.

Sir Keith reaffirmed his belief that arts-related subjects lent themselves to "flabbiness" in teaching and research, when he met the delegation from the Standing Conference of Arts and Social Sciences in Universities.

"He seemed determined in his belief that standards are not so high in arts and social sciences as they are in other subjects. Clearly we are faced with a big problem if the Government really thinks this is the case," said the SCASSU's convener, Dr Rod Lyall, dean of arts at Glasgow University.

"Sir Keith's view is that subjects which are not obviously verifiable are somehow not valid. In fact, arts academics have to be more thoughtful about the structure of their courses. It was a very curious kind of argument."

Dr Lyall said that Sir Keith himself was prejudicing attempts to bridge the arts and sciences by supporting the polarization which is central to the Green Paper.

"He underestimates the willingness of arts departments to contribute to narrow vocational fields which he so favours," he said. "Part of Sir Keith's problem is his belief that students still held an unsympathetic attitude to industry and commerce, for which universities are partly responsible."

"In this respect he is about 10 years out of date. He seemed genuinely surprised when we told him that students recognized some time ago that things are changing. A great deal of the Government's attitude is based on prejudice and ignorance of what is actually happening."

Dr Lyall said that SCASSU was preparing a one-day conference next month to discuss the dangers facing those who teach in the humanities and social sciences.

OECD criticizes research spending

from Geoff Maslen

MELBOURNE

A report on Australian science and technology by a team from the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development has strongly recommended that more money should be spent on university research.

It is critical of the low and declining level of industry-funded research in Australia over the past 10 years. It maintains that users should be paying a much larger proportion of research costs.

In the report, the first by the OECD since 1974 on Australian science, the team urges a series of sector-by-sector reviews of the science and technology progress, covering such areas as financial services, mining, medicine, manufacturing and tourism and involving government, employers and unions.

The team argues that such reviews could provide a practical way of integrating educational, social and training

objectives into a national technology strategy.

Describing the tertiary education system as the heart of Australia's scientific and technical effort, the OECD report says it is of the utmost importance that a substantial proportion of a nation's research should be performed in institutions which are able to train future researchers, and which are "committed to free intellectual inquiry in the arts and sciences".

In its report, the team draws attention to a disturbing trend shown by the statistics on research spending. While universities have increased their share of total research and development employment by a third - to 44 per cent - in the 10 years to 1982, funds have only increased marginally.

As a result, the proportion of funds available to individual university researchers, relative to government or industry-based researchers, has fallen dramatically.

Ex officials still on state pay roll

from William Norris

WASHINGTON

For someone pledged to reduce government spending on education, United States Education Secretary William Bennett is proving remarkably generous within his own department.

He has not only appointed a new personal press secretary at a salary of \$61,000 a year, and yet another policy adviser for \$52,262, but he is continuing to pay the salaries of several officials who resigned months ago.

The former under-secretary, Gary Jones, who was passed over for the top job and cleared out his desk in January soon after Mr Bennett took office, is being paid as a full-time consultant at \$32,000 a year.

Senior officials Donald Senese and Manuel Justiz, who officially left the department in April, are enjoying the same deal - which must cost the taxpayer around \$1,000 a week for each man.

Exactly what the former officials are being consulted about remains unclear. One anonymous official remarked: "If you really value somebody's advice you put them in a key position. You don't take them out and then ask for their advice."

Even one of the recipients of Mr Bennett's largesse is less than happy. Thomas Moore, who resigned as deputy assistant secretary for public affairs in April, and was paid for six more weeks, said: "I think keeping me on any longer would have been indefensible. Appointees are entitled to some transitional time, but there is no taxpayer obligation to provide a golden parachute."

The practice is beginning to draw attention on Capitol Hill. One key Congressional aide said this week that keeping officials on the payroll for a "grace period" was acceptable, but keeping some on the rolls for so long was surprising. "If it's going to be for an inordinate length of time it causes concern."

Another aide remarked: "The longer they stay around the more it begins to look like a political pay-off."

Shoe chief helps exporters get in step

from Craig Charney

PARIS

The French government is setting up a unique school for export promotion this autumn.

The Ecole Nationale d'Exportation will offer businesspeople diploma courses aimed at helping them penetrate foreign markets. Subjects will include management theory, commercial techniques, and foreign languages, with training internships overseas also a part of the courses.

The school's aim is to increase French firms' awareness of and responsiveness to foreign sales opportunities. A recent survey by the Foreign Trade Ministry showed that 95 out of 100 companies were unable to take an

Solidarity-style council to be stripped of its powers

Poland's main council for science and higher education, established during the Solidarity period to liaise between the universities and with the ministry of science and higher education stands to lose much of its powers under proposed reforms of the 1982 Higher Education Act.

The council, which consists of one selected representative from every Polish university and higher college has consistently opposed the reforms. As a result, the latest draft of the reform proposes to take away the universities' right to elect delegates. Instead the council is to consist of ministerial nominees.

And even this puppet council will lose many of its powers. For example, Article 8.2 of the present Act, which now reads: "The direction of studies is to be decided by the council" will be replaced by "the directions of studies are to be decided by the ministry of science and higher education". Article 9.2: "The council will define the conditions under which the universities or schools empowered to grant professional qualifications" will be struck out entirely.

Under the changes to Article 21, the council will no longer "decide" but only "give an opinion" on "possible and definite projects for the development of higher education". Article 22: "the council will send universities an annual report on its activities", will now include an additional sentence: "the president of the Council of Minis-



Mr Rakowski: under attack

ters on application from the Minister of Science and Higher Education, may annul or change the decision of the council if it contravenes the law or the interests of society."

The "interests of society" have always been the reason put forward by the authorities to justify need for the reforms. What this will mean to higher education was made clear by General Jaruzelski at the special Party plenum in mid-May, on the problems of the intelligentsia. Why, the general asked rhetorically, should the state go on financing the education of potential enemies and dissidents? The whole tone of the plenum was that the

reforms were necessary to bring academic circles that the draconian changes were being drafted by the government at the very time that the issue was supposed to be open to public debate, and the university referendum on the changes were returning consistent votes of "no" from often more than 90 per cent of the participants. Yet, ironically, the council was one of the mildest opponents.

The council is the only body in which the universities can make their point of view known jointly. The existing "student self-government committees" (also threatened by the reform) are not allowed to form inter-university links.

"More quality, less quantity" is the Beckman panacea. Fewer students of a higher standard could attract better financing.

Reacting to these salvos the minister of education, Mrs Lena Hjelm-Wallen, accused Professor Beckman of "shooting beyond his target". "It is really dangerous to speak of a crisis," she said. "If one does so often enough one can become a self-fulfilling prophet."

She maintained that official surveys and reforms were under way in several of the areas the reform criticized, and described as "strange" the idea that student numbers should be cut. "There is no lack of applicants for our universities," she said. "Business and the community at large have not stopped demanding highly educated personnel."

Mrs Hjelm-Wallen recalled that the intermediary, regional boards were established to encourage a decentralized structure of higher education. The government wanted to continue this trend and it was "childish" to advocate dismantling the boards.

Two contributors to *Dagens Nyheter's* polemical "debate" page have highlighted problems of language teaching at university level. One university professor in German and two lecturers in French argue that matriculants are linguistically ill-equipped for university studies.

They believe the difficulties stem from the upper forms of comprehensive schools and gymnasia (senior secondary schools), where English is favoured to the detriment of other languages. Curricula are too rigid to reflect the practice and, to promote, tightly-knit languages classes.

According to Frank P. Davidson, head of the micro-engineering group at MIT, who built the device, "tube flight" can be faster than air travel. It would be theoretically possible for a passenger vehicle to cross the Atlantic in less than an hour... all you need, is a vacuum tube, 4,000 miles long.

Swedes 'sinking to bottom'

from Donald Fields

HELSINKI



Mrs Hjelm-Wallen: "no crisis"

Acute concern at both the future of Swedish universities and the quality of language students they enrol has been expressed this month in the independent liberal *Dagens Nyheter*, one of the country's most influential newspapers.

In an interview Professor Lars Beckman, rector of Umeå University said he feared Swedish universities were "sinking to the bottom" for want of funds.

A Social Democrat, Dr Beckman said that the Social Democrats, rulers of Sweden for all but six of the last 53 years, had long allowed universities to expand in the belief that this symbolized a socialist policy. But he himself now upheld three priorities: fewer students, better education and less red tape.

Umeå, 350 miles north of Stockholm and the newest university in Sweden, is celebrating its 20th anniversary. It recalls a decade of bounty - the 1960s - that has proved elusive ever since.

The Swedish university has outgrown itself, Professor Beckman confessed. "Students cannot afford to study there, nor teachers to work because they get better pay in other jobs. Our large investments in research coincide with a neglect of basic teaching."

Dr Beckman said a professor, earning 186,000 krona a year (£16,500) in the university, could easily command 400,000 krona (£35,400) in the private sector. The motivation and creativity of teaching staff were eroded by bureaucracy, an unnecessary example of which were the regional university boards.

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Conserving flight paths

by David Jobbins

An agreement signed this month with the Ghanaian government is expected to involve West European academics and students in a project to conserve the rosette tern (right). Under a bilateral agreement with the Ghanaians, Western conservation organizations are to help develop a strategy for the tern and other shore birds which migrate along the West African coast.

Much of the research and survey work will, it is hoped, be carried out by staff and students from the University of Accra. Universities in Britain, Scandinavia and Iceland are being invited through the Cambridge-based International Council for Bird Preservation to provide help in kind for the project in the form of exchange opportunities for Ghanaian conservationists and carrying out survey work in Ghana itself.

Already the University of the Azores has begun to survey the passage of rosette terns and the ICBP hopes that the University of Accra will be encouraged to help. Conservationists point out that the health of the community of seashore birds is a useful practical indicator of the well-being of fish stocks and as a warning sign of environmental pollution.

If the project takes off as the ICBP hopes, it will join one of a small group of projects in which conservation has become an important issue for indigenous academics rather than the preserve of expatriate Europeans.

overseas news



Call for a fresh approach

by Geoffrey Parkins

Social sciences in China have lost touch with the rest of society and advances in other fields and are largely unaware of developments elsewhere in the world.

This was the view of social scientists attending a conference on "Integrated Science in China" last week, where it was agreed that a fresh approach was needed urgently if the discipline was to play a useful role in China's modernization.

Ma Hong, the head of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, who made the main contribution to the conference, said social science research had to dispense with its "isolationist policies" of recent years and adopt a far more open and flexible approach. By a more open system, he said, he meant one that was willing to break with convention and tradition and face the problems and issues of the real world.

The implications of changing technology and the present economic reforms themselves, he said, together with key political issues should be regarded as appropriate subjects for research and study as well as the traditionally studied social concerns.

The result, said Ma Hong, would be a fresh understanding of Chinese socialism.

Ma Hong, along with a number of other senior social thinkers, believes that effective cooperation between all the sciences is urgently needed if the modernization programme is to be planned and implemented in a balanced and socially beneficial way. Economic, technological, industrial and other developmental planning, along with the solving of environmental, transport, energy and population problems and the drafting of new laws all require cooperation of this kind, he said.

He also said he believed the social sciences had an important part to play in the making of foreign policy in the changing international order.

In reforming China's social sciences, Ma Hong said research priority must be given to the overall planning of the economy and social development as a whole, in the context of modernization. Interdisciplinary contacts had to be established, particularly with the fields where new developments are taking place.

Another worry is that in the race for modernization and technological advance, the maintenance and transmission of China's cultural heritage will be neglected, so it was important to allocate research and study to topics in this area.

Ringing the changes

Cornell University's electron storage ring, which is used to study the basic components of matter and to investigate their interaction, is to be upgraded over three years at a cost of \$36 million.

The modifications, to be paid for by the US National Science Foundation, will make possible significant and fundamental advances in elementary particle physics.

Three main improvements are planned: to increase the storage ring's luminosity, to improve laboratory computer facilities and to upgrade "Cleo" - one of the two detector groups in the ring.

Improving the luminosity will increase the rate at which particle reactions occur within the half-mile ring, which began operations in 1979. The other changes are necessary to take advantage of this, and to improve the quality of the data. The basic research goal is to identify basic constituents of matter, known as "quarks" and "gluons" and to investigate their interaction.

The modifications will enable investigators to look for heavy quarks, particularly one designated as the "B" or bottom quark. At present the only other facility with comparable capability in this area is the Doris storage ring in Hamburg, West Germany.

Zimbabwe cash

Britain has agreed to provide Zimbabwe University's faculty for veterinary science with \$2.1 million 1.4 million worth of research and teaching equipment.

Mr Morton Malinga, Zimbabwe's minister of finance, economic planning and development said the money would enable the faculty to operate as an internationally recognized institute of training and research.

Bid for Star Wars support comes under fire

from William Norris

WASHINGTON President Reagan's bid to enlist the aid of American universities in support of his "Star Wars" programme is running into heavy fire from a more conventional kind. Petitions of protest from university scientists in both the United States and Canada have been flooding into the White House, and now two prestigious universities have accused the defense department of misrepresenting their roles in strategic defense initiative research projects.

In a series of press releases beginning in February, the Pentagon has announced the formation of four "consortia" of universities to research various technical aspects of the missile defence system. But two of the universities involved, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and the California Institute of Technology, now claim that the defense department has lined up individual researchers, and not the universities themselves.

In a letter to Lt Gen James A. Abrahamson, head of the Star Wars organization, Caltech president Marvin Goldberger complains of "gross misrepresentation" and accuses officials of making "manifestly false statements to the press implying university commitment to the programme."

The MIT president, Paul Gray, said

in his commencement speech last week that the Pentagon was engaged in a "manipulative effort to garner implicit institutional endorsement for the strategic defense initiative to strengthen the bid for congressional funds."

"What I find particularly troublesome about SDI funding is the effort to short-circuit the debate and use MIT and other universities as political instruments," Gray told the graduating class. "This university will not be used. Any participation at MIT in SDI-funded research should be understood or used as an institutional endorsement of the SDI programme."

A spokesman for the SDI office later denied the accusation and said: "We're not using anyone. All we're trying to do is to find the best scientific minds." The academics are not mollified. What angered Goldberger most was a news release from the SDI office naming a consortium of universities, including Caltech, to study "new and innovative techniques for high-speed computing using optical signal processing."

Dennis Meredith, spokesman for the university, said a specialist professor of electrical engineering who specializes in optical computing, had received a \$50,000 grant to work on the research project for six months. But he had received the grant from the University of Dayton Research Institute, a

subcontractor for the SDI office, and the Caltech faculty committee which approved the research proposal early this spring "was not aware of any SDI connection."

"Listing Caltech as part of consortium implies that it's involved in a major effort on SDI," Meredith said. "But Caltech was not even involved in any discussion on research. There is no institutional commitment."

Paul Gray claimed that the first time MIT had any inkling that it was in a consortium was when they read it in the newspapers. "You'd think if an organization was going to be drawn into a consortium, the discussions would involve more than one researcher," he said. "It's manipulation that tries to use the reputation of MIT to lend credibility to SDI."

The Pentagon seems to have learned its lesson. It was announced that future press releases on the subject will focus on researchers rather than their universities.

Meanwhile the students at Caltech have collected signatures from more than 500 prominent scientists, including six Nobel laureates, on a petition to members of Congress expressing their fear that the Star Wars project will increase the risk of nuclear war. The petition called the project "at best an enormous waste of scientific and financial resources."

The junior tycoon approach

Peter Scott on the Green Paper's curricular aims



AFTER THE GREEN PAPER

Girls are to be warned off the arts, says the Green Paper

But the Green Paper also insists that this is in higher education's selfish interest, because only a prosperous economy can afford a well-funded system of universities, polytechnics and colleges, and also "many of those things we value most - including education for pleasure and general culture and the financing of scholarship and research as an end in itself" - code for the arts and the purer sciences.

The final and crucial stage in the Government's argument is the jerkiest. The Green Paper argues that among the graduates produced by higher education "of special importance are the innovators and entrepreneurs who will create new jobs and those who achieve vocational qualifications, for which there is a market need."

So this "top-down" manpower argument reaches its desired termination; it endorses the main thrust of the Government's strategy towards technological and vocational courses, at the expense of the arts, the mainstream social sciences and academic science.

Even among those who accept its starkly utilitarian goals this policy of providing extra places in the information-based technologies and squeezing the arts has been questioned. Two main objections have been heard. First, is there any convincing evidence that any extra places will be filled by students of appropriate quality, or will the so-called switch simply adulterate student quality or produce expensive spare capacity?

As the Green Paper acknowledges, there are signs that the increase in the number of young people studying science and maths at A level has slowed down. Also the extra science and technol-



ogy places provided in polytechnics and colleges by the National Advisory Body in 1984/85 have not been filled, despite high demand for these graduates. But the biggest disappointment comes in its dismissive attitude to the DiPHE, which ironically was launched by the 1972 White Paper.

According to the Green Paper it would not be in the interest of either the student or the economy to expand the DiPHE as a one A level route into higher education. The Government is afraid that a strengthened DiPHE might compete with the HND for students. So it proposes instead that the DiPHE should be used as a lower-level alternative for arts and social students in polytechnics and colleges where, as it hopes, degrees in these subjects have been confined to the universities.

Few people would claim that the DiPHE had fully established itself in higher education since 1972 despite the good work of the Association of Colleges Implementing the DiPHE (ACIDI) and the popular success of the free-standing DiPHEs offered at institutions like the North East London and Middlesex Polytechnics. But the NAB's advice was to try to make something more of it. That advice has been decisively rejected by the Government.

That advice, along with the Green Paper's restrictive comments on access courses, demonstrate the tone of the government's approach to the reform of courses and curricula. Old experiments are to be scaled down and new ones discouraged. The three-year (but no more, please) honours degree is to remain the paradigm. The keywords are economy, quality, switch. Experiment is not in fashion.

Travelling student's case for a Common University Policy

If we are prepared to tailor our national agriculture to the needs of the EEC why should we not also tailor our national university system?

So says Madeleine Hateley, an economics student at St Andrews University, who has just completed a report, *University Education in the European Community*, following a three month investigation of higher education in the ten member countries.

Madeleine, aged 19, was awarded a Peter Kirk memorial scholarship. These commemorate the work of Sir Peter Kirk, leader of the first British team in the European parliament, and Kirk scholars may travel anywhere in Europe on study projects of their choice.

She was helped considerably by having her own network of contacts throughout Europe. Before going to St Andrews, she spent two years at the United World College of the Atlantic, a non-governmental, international group of schools based on Dr Kurt Hahn's educational philosophy.

Madeleine managed to keep within a budget of £600 for the three months travelling with an Interrail ticket, and visited at least one university in each country, talking to staff and students. She collected information on pre-university education, university organization, teaching and assessment methods, admissions procedures and fees for national and foreign students, and student life.

Madeleine found great diversity among the member states in all these areas apart from student life: she reports that throughout the community student societies and organizations



promoting student welfare appear to be thriving.

This diversity extended to the ease with which she uncovered her information. For example, in Germany, I was given all the assistance I could have wished for - and more.

In France, on the other hand, everyone was too busy to talk to me, and I found it extremely difficult at first to get any information at all.

Diversity among European universities can be seen as an asset, she believes, since it gives community students considerable choice not only of courses, but of atmosphere, whether they prefer to be an anonymous member of a large class or to have greater contact with academics through small classes, whether they prefer to be assessed annually or continuously, whether they prefer a highly competitive environment, or a

Olga Wojtas talks to Madeleine Hateley (left) about her report

more relaxed approach. But she adds that it is vital to have better publicity for the student exchange opportunities which exist. "It is little use having buried treasure in your back garden if you don't know it's there."

The Commission of the European Community has recognized lack of information as a major hindrance to student mobility, and has produced a student handbook, as well as insisting the establishment of educational information offices being set up in each member state.

But these initiatives have not been well enough publicized, says Madeleine. She herself had never heard of the student handbook until she undertook her study, and having talked to students throughout Europe is convinced that the majority are totally ignorant of other higher education systems.

Another scheme which is not well enough known is the European Commission's joint study programme grants. For the past ten years, the commission has offered grants for student and staff exchanges and curriculum development between institutions.

But the student exchange numbers have barely increased since the scheme began, from 51,750 in 1976 to 52,230 in 1981, with only 1 per cent of community students studying in other countries.

The problem must be tackled at

secondary school level, Madeleine believes, with pupils seeing prospectuses for universities in the other nine member states as well as their own. And this little use having buried treasure in your back garden if you don't know it's there."

These proposals would not require a fundamental change in current university systems. But Madeleine points out that the asset of European diversity has paradoxically hampered mobility, with differences in admission regulations and fees.

She found support from a number of European academics for a unified university system, notably from the rector of Padua University, Professor Marcello Cresil. In his written report, however, she does not record his damning view that the British would be a major obstacle to any unified system, since they did not have as much in common culturally as the rest of Europe.

But despite support for a European system, Madeleine found no consensus on what it should be. At one end of the spectrum, she says, there are countries like Belgium, Italy, France and the Netherlands where there is no restriction on numbers as long as students have a school leaving certificate.

At the other end are countries such as Ireland and the United Kingdom where school qualifications are not a guarantee of a university place.

Madeleine favours controlled entry, "not least for the practical reason that overpopulated universities are inefficient, as there simply aren't the resources to cope with vast intakes of students. I believe education provided through smaller classes and enabling greater staff-student contact is in the end likely to be much more conducive to successful study."

Madeleine also proposes a standard fee for community students in all universities, with a standard student grant so that finance is not an obstacle to foreign study.

Again, she admits this poses considerable problems, not least because not all universities are state funded. In Greece, university education is free, with even textbooks provided by the state, she reports, while in Belgium, students must pay matriculation, tuition and examination fees.

Madeleine agrees that her proposal for a common entrance system is "an extremely long term view". But she adds that universities themselves should not sit back and wait for national or community higher education policy to change.

They should initiate and expand undergraduate exchange programmes for students from all disciplines, and if necessary seek outside funding for these.

"In order for the EEC to be successful, I believe people have to feel European," she says. "Otherwise it is little more than a collection of states theoretically pooling their resources, but each in the end out for what they can get for themselves as a nation, rather than doing what is collectively best."



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مكتبة من الأص

Rootless subject finds a refuge

Peter Aspden reports on the recent and rapid growth of refugee studies

The resettlement of refugees around the world has become a harrowing and consistent feature of Britain's television viewing, frequently treated as a series of apparently random incidents which need the rest of the world's massive and urgent assistance.

The nation is, as a rule, not slow to respond. But inevitably the constant shuttle of media crews and humanitarian agencies across continents diverts the attention away from examining any one instance in depth.

The most pressing problems are handled efficiently enough by the cluster of relief organizations which arrive on the scene with impressive speed. Having dealt with the essentials, they leave behind communities which are fed, housed and cured - but a long way from settled.

Refugee studies - the examination of what happens when the cameras and the agencies have gone home - has taken a long time to be recognized by the world's academic communities. As a subject, it is complicated, elusive, multidisciplinary, all the criteria which can make academic involvement sluggish, but all the more imperative.

One of the pioneering programmes of such studies was set up at Queen Elizabeth House, Oxford University, three years ago with a fellowship from the Overseas Development Administration. Its co-ordinator, Dr Barbara Harrell-Bond, had little time to doubt its effectiveness.

"Our growth has been fast and furious, precisely because we have filled an important vacuum. We are now acknowledged as a genuine inter-

national centre, constantly getting calls from students and journalists wanting information," she said.

"Refugees have been a neglected subject for several years in the academic field, because research needs an interdisciplinary approach and, by their nature, they are emergencies. And academics tend to need time to plan ahead."

The youthful and vaguely-sketched nature of the subject is immediately apparent, talking to the centre's visiting fellows at an informal meeting. Free from the discipline imposed by a given theme or paper, ideas are thrashed around with little logical order; but they are all clearly part of the same problem.

Virtually all the research is original and thrusts into new fields. Trying to follow the thread of their discussions is both frustrating and exciting, as Sudanese lawyer, a Filipino social worker and a Ugandan midwife compare their experiences and try to make sense of their common language.

"A great many people do a lot of good work for refugees," says Dr Harrell-Bond. "Humanitarian agencies certainly tend to present an image of competence and effectiveness, but there is no basic core of research. For each new case, everything has to be reinvented. What we must do is provide a means for evaluating assistance programmes, and give a historical perspective on the events," she added.

At a recent meeting with the Minister for Overseas Development, Mr Timothy Raison, she laid great stress on a subject close to the Government's



Comparing experiences: Eroni Nakagwa (above) and Father Melk Ssemakula

heart. "We told him we can actually save money, or at least find out the most effective way of spending it."

One of the most obvious fields which can help the study of refugees, or forced migrants as they are referred to in the centre, is psychology.

Examples abound of unexplained phenomena which can be directly related to the traumas caused by forced migration, although little work has been done in the field. In Thailand, for example, among refugees from Laos were found to have referred to a "yellow rain" in their embroidery, for which no rational explanation has been discovered.

In the United States and France, the same people have a much higher than average nocturnal death rate; but the migrants' traumas were multiplied when autopsies - against their religious beliefs - were performed to establish the cause of death.

Father Melk Ssemakula, a Ugandan priest attached to a Vatican-supported refugee counselling programme in Rome, sees religion as one of the most important components in the rebuilding of a shattered community. "People must have their own beliefs. Refugees have all the feelings, but nowhere to put them," he says.

Dr Harrell-Bond also points out that the priorities of any emergency aid programme are, not surprisingly, food, housing, medicine and tools. Schools and religious institutions, which can play such an important part in the social fabric, are often neglected. "The United Nations agencies are strongly nonsectarian, so they give no assistance for religion. It is something which can bring order into a chaotic life."

Self-help is another theme which emerges strongly from the research projects carried out in Oxford, Aurora Tayo, from the Philippines, has been involved in training refugee counsellors at a processing centre in her native country. The aim is to use people who speak the language of refugees, perhaps former refugees themselves, rather than relying on traditional and alienating techniques of using interpreters.

Eroni Nakagwa, a Ugandan midwife and community health worker, runs a clinic and training programme just outside Nairobi, and is currently working with the Oxford area health authority as well as training with the London School of Tropical Medicine.

She also sees the key to resettlement problems in people "learning to do things for themselves."

Dr Harrell-Bond puts matters more bluntly. "There is an enormous amount of humanitarian feeling in Britain and the west, but there is always this assumption that we are superior and other people need some kind of help all the time. That attitude, she feels, can be seen as patronizing, and doesn't help people help themselves."

All the visiting fellows in Oxford agree that overcoming prejudices is a major stumbling block in the acceptance of migrant communities. "We have to put the message across that refugees can have a very positive and beneficial impact. They can certainly help to diversify and enrich the economy," says Dr Harrell-Bond.

She recalls the United Nations high commissioner for refugees poster which proudly proclaims: "Einstein too was a refugee." "They don't mention that he was kicked out," she adds wryly.

"There is a real fear of creating ghettos, and European countries are getting tighter all the time about accepting people. West German airlines are now fined if they bring someone into the country who doesn't have a visa."

But defeatism is the last attitude one would associate with the Oxford programme. The enthusiasm of the fellows is having repercussions all over the university, with visits from undergraduates of all disciplines to help widen their invariably Eurocentric perspectives.

Groups of them are visiting Tanzania, Sudan, Mexico and Nicaragua in the near future - and their findings will in turn feed back into the centre, helping to create the core of basic research which Dr Harrell-Bond and her colleagues want to establish.

Such an "internationalization" of education, she feels, is crucial in an institution such as Oxford, which has so many resources and talent on tap. "There is a real sense of common humanity here, but people are disillusioned so easily."

The Oliver Twist approach

Jon Turney looks at the latest plea for more money from the Advisory Board for the Research Councils



Sir David Phillips: ABRC chairman

spending, and especially their investment in strategic industrial research.

Most of this is familiar to previous year's cash pleas, but there are some important changes from the earlier attempts. The brain drain - a recurrent concern of the 1980s - is with us again. "The board is under the firm impression that we are losing our brightest scientists at an ever increasing rate," Sir David says.

And there is a greater emphasis on the importance of a range of studies the board has in hand to quantify the effect of tight money on our research. This seems vital as the report's assertion about the brain drain in not backed up with any figures, suggesting the need to advance the cause still leads the ABRC to put forward arguments which run ahead of the data available.

The same is true of the other main novelty of this year's report, a section expanding on the argument that what is bad for science is bad for the economy. In the previous years the board has couched its warnings mainly in terms of the health and vitality of science. In their latest effort, the scientists put more stress on the links between basic research and future economic growth. "Does the Government want the UK to rely increasingly on importing new technology products and processes from abroad?" asks Sir David rhetorically.

The main report accuses Parliament and the Government of being complacent about the state of research funding because they don't understand the role of the research councils or the nature of basic research. "The view that basic research is in some way dispensable - a luxury to be

taken up again when the economy has recovered further and we can afford it - rests on a misunderstanding about the general significance of basic work," the report says.

The report, advanced in print by the ABRC member and chairman of the Economic and Social Research Council Sir Douglas Hague, is countered by examples.

Solid state physics underpins the electronics industry, says the ABRC; biotechnology throws up examples like the transfer of monoclonal antibodies to industry; electro-optics has given us the laser industry. Adopting the Government's own language, the report speaks of the need to do more strategic research. "If we are to provide the basis for new internationally competitive industries which will not only provide employment in themselves but which will also generate wealth for people employed in the service sector."

The problem with this argument is that while everyone accepts a general link between research spending and industrial performance, it is virtually impossible to demonstrate any direct effect of marginal changes in funding for research. Sir Keith is effectively invited to move from accepting the overall economic importance of science to believing that an increase of a few per cent in the existing £600 million a year DES science vote will make all the difference to the country's future.

The details of the ABRC bid perhaps denote an awareness of this gap in the argument. Significantly, this year's report makes no attempt to give a long list of scientific opportunities, as happened in 1983 and 1984. And the

board has lowered its sights when it names figures.

In 1983, the ABRC asked for an extra £28 million over three years, with the board sought no less than £129 million over three years, starting with £46 million in year one. But its bid this time, in the smallest of the three, starting at £15 million for 1986/87 and totalling £85 million over the next three years.

This is not due to any slackening in demand from the research councils who send their plans to the board - they put in bids for an extra £40 million for next year. Clearly, the ABRC has decided a more selective case stands a better chance of convincing the treasury.

The final bid from the board is in two parts. In 1986/87, they want an extra £10 million for "strategic research". The shortfall is made up of "coordinated research programmes" based largely on university groups and in many cases also directly involving industry. The list includes:

- From the Science and Engineering Research Council - work on low-dimensional structures for new semiconductor devices, chemical sensors, protein engineering for biotechnology and optoelectronics.
- From the Natural Environment Research Council - money for atmospheric chemistry, deep geology and biotechnology.
- From the Medical Research Council - plans for a collaborative research centre for molecular biology in Oxford and one for molecular neurobiology in Cambridge.
- From the Agricultural and Food Research Council - work on crop plants, farm stock and industrial microbes.

The board also asks for £5 million next year for capital investments, mainly for SERC facilities like the synchrotron neutron source at the Rutherford Laboratory, the synchrotron radiation source at Daresbury and overseas telescopes. The capital bid also mentions the NERC's wish to rejoin the international ocean drilling programme and plans to buy a new supercomputer for the UK.

The board also strongly support a bid from the University Grants Committee for an extra £45 million next year on the equipment grant. And the report says the ABRC will offer the committee guidance on subject priorities in its development of a selective research policy in universities.

Although the arguments are familiar, the detailed bids make up a package more closely tailored to demand from the research councils who send their plans to the board - they put in bids for an extra £40 million for next year. Clearly, the ABRC has decided a more selective case stands a better chance of convincing the treasury.

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Adriana Caudrey describes the second chance provided by the pioneering Lancashire Integrated Colleges Scheme

A new link in the degree chain

An air of euphoria hangs over the polytechnic and college campuses of Lancashire. A deal, combining idealism with business acumen, has been struck up between Lancashire Polytechnic and six local colleges, which is expected to open wide to mature students - some with no formal qualifications - the often inaccessible and forbidding doors into higher education.

Under a contract signed this month the polytechnic has granted a franchise to six satellite colleges, enabling them to offer the first section of its part-time combined studies degree course. To complete the course, and gain the full-blown degree, students will still have to transfer to the polytechnic after two years.

This means that anyone over 21 can embark on a degree course at a college on their doorstep - be it in Blackpool or Burnley - instead of having to make a daily pilgrimage to Preston. People who would balk at the prospect of enrolling at the polytechnic might feel less intimidated by starting a course at their local further education college, which may already be familiar ground.

The ebullient Mr Eric Robinson, polytechnic director, announced: "The scheme is all about the demystification of higher education. We're not simply talking about a lot of people in Lancashire, in five or six years' time, having BAs. We're talking about lots of people all over Lancashire - factory workers, shop workers, bookies, and lorry drivers - saying: 'Oh yes, I was connected with Lancashire Polytechnic'."

"And when their children go to university, which they never did, they can say: 'I did degree work in literature', whether or not they come on to the polytechnic to complete it."

Mr Robinson emphasizes that the first part of the course may be seen as an end in itself, which would merit a certificate. "It is very intimidating for people to have to commit themselves to a five-year part-time degree course. This way they need only commit themselves in stages," he says.

All the same, Mr Robinson is optimistic that not hundreds, but thousands of students are likely to be involved in the scheme, many of whom may never have reached the polytechnic.

These are not vain boasts. Local television publicity about the scheme has already prompted a flood of inquiries. Also, the project has already been put to the test with a pilot scheme at Nelson and Colne Further Education College, and first signs from that are that the experiment will work.

Predictably, the protagonists, both in this and in the wider venture, are Mr Robinson and Mr David Moore, principal of Nelson and Colne. In the past the two institutions have formed alliances which have enabled a wide cross-section of the community to go into higher education, by creating the Open College of the North-West as an alternative to the A level system.

The pilot project was launched six months ago in two courses - economics and education studies. When the full scheme gets underway in September, up to 20 subjects will be offered - up to 14 in one college alone. Those taking part in LINC - Lancashire Integrated Colleges Scheme - are Burnley, Blackpool and Fylde, Blackburn, Accrington and Rossendale, W. R. T. and Nelson and Colne colleges.

Mr James Makin, one of the lecturers at Nelson and Colne involved in the pilot scheme, said 24 people enlisted for the courses, of whom 14 later came to exam time. However, he reckons that to have 10 people actually taking the exams is no bad thing, and he is confident that all of them will pass.

His students include teachers, a nursery nurse, a security guard, a civil servant, a man who runs his own foundry and two single parents. Although some of them had A levels, many others were accepted on the basis of their professional qualifications, or else had two Open College B units.

These are the alternatives to A levels, which Mr Moore pioneered 10 years ago and which are offered in a network of Lancashire colleges. They are accepted by the polytechnic and the university as entry qualifications for a degree course. Students have to study three subjects at level one, each one costing £70, but the charge is waived for the subjects at level two.

Mr Makin has found it stimulating to have the opportunity to teach at de-

gree level. One of the objectives of the scheme is to tap the full potential of staff at the colleges, as well of course as tapping the hidden market for higher education in the community at large.

The contract signed by the heads of colleges and of the polytechnic, stipulated that the exam papers should be set by the polytechnic, although the marking could be done by college staff, moderated by external examiners. There is also a multilateral commitment not to pull out of the scheme within a year.

David Bleazard, director of continuing education at Nelson and Colne, explained that the new higher education dimension to their teaching was in keeping with the overall philosophy of the college: "We take people for the very basics of education - people who can't read or write - and take them on to degree work," he said.

"We see the whole programme as a continuum - what has now been added to our scope is something at the top end. People will no longer have to travel to Preston or Lancaster to start on a degree."

He continued: "This is not a centralist thing - the poly is not seeking to control us." His colleague, Mr Wyn Smith, the college's LINC co-ordinator added a word of warning: "The poly has got to think about what it's going to do when the full scheme takes off. We've had a cosy relationship with them this year. But with a number of other colleges joining in, they will have to look critically at what they're doing."

The alliance is certainly pushing the polytechnic and the colleges into a closer relationship than before. Polytechnic and college staff recognize that their traditional rivalry is now to be exchanged for a more symbiotic relationship. For example, the polytechnic gives the colleges the wherewithal to teach degree work and in turn the colleges should ultimately swell the polytechnic's numbers.

New relationships are being formed at all levels. Principals and vice principals have been meeting regularly in the run-up to the signing of the contract. Deans of faculties have been putting their heads together on the franchising committee. And unprecedented exchanges are taking place.



Combined expertise: (left to right) Mr David Moore, the principal, and Mr Wyn Smith of Nelson and Colne College; Dr Tim Curtis and Mr Eric Robinson, the director of Lancashire Polytechnic.

College lecturers have started doing some teaching at the polytechnic and there are plans for the reverse to take place as well.

Despite these moves, there is occasionally a hint of condescension on the part of the polytechnic. As one senior member of staff said: "We shall have to inculcate in the college staff the practices of higher education, if they are to teach degree classes. They may have to learn to give the student more responsibility for their work, and not to be too didactic, but to adopt a more relaxed attitude."

This apart, the polytechnic lecturers do appear to credit their college counterparts with the ability, and the qualifications, to teach at their level.

There will be no difference in standard between the teaching and course material offered at the polytechnic and at the colleges' level one course has not had to be validated by the Council for National Academic Awards. Instead it has been internally validated by the polytechnic.

This means that technically the work has to be described as "equivalent" to degree work. Students who complete that stage can automatically move on to level two of the degree, the completion of which merits a Diploma in

Higher Education. After finishing level three, a student can pick up the BSc or BA Honours degree.

According to Dr Curtis, the National Advisory Body has been sympathetic towards the proposals. But there is a nagging fear that if the number of part-time students at the polytechnic shoots up as expected the NAB may demand a proportionate sacrifice in full-time student members.

Until the scheme gets under way much of this is speculation. But the polytechnic staff do predict that once the first intake of students has completed level one, there will be a big influx through their own doors.

One big snag in the forthcoming venture is that the college libraries are not equipped on the same scale as the polytechnic's. But Mr Robinson has an answer - libraries in British Rail train compartments. He intends to try to persuade BR to cooperate in setting up travelling libraries and improving the lighting in a few compartments on trains which run between, for example, Nelson and Preston.

That way, he argues, students who have come in to Preston on a one-off or a regular basis can make use of their journey time by working. If his previous success rate at getting his projects accepted is anything to go by, he may even realize this one.

Most of Myles Horton's 80 years have been spent in the Appalachian mountains in Tennessee. From the look and sound of him, they were passed in a rocking chair, with a clay pipe and chickens in the back yard.

The vigilantes knew better than that when they tried to drum him out of town. So did the state courts when they closed down his college. For Horton is a hillbilly radical; for 50 years educator of the American South's poor; founder of the college where they composed *We Shall Overcome*.

Myles Horton was born in 1905. His father and mother were county school teachers, whose own education ended with grammar school. Not long after his birth the low raised minimum teacher qualifications to high school graduation. His father, unable to afford both a child and further education, became a share-cropper and a clerk. They were very poor, says Horton; but so was everyone else.

However poor they were he was always sent to school; his parents were not radicals, but great believers in education. When he was 15 he left home to attend the nearest town high school. He supported himself, mowing lawns, washing dishes, working in factories. The most lucrative job was making the wooden crates for transporting the tomato crop.

It was a semi-skilled job and crate-makers were much in demand to work as fast as the tomatoes ripened. They were all high school kids; few of them, certainly not countrified Horton, had ever heard of a union. But they realized if they demanded more money their employers would find it to save the crop from rotting.

"So we told them that, and they just laughed at us. They didn't think we would do it," Horton recalls. "We struck! We didn't even know the word for it. They were horrified. The farmers

Portrait of a hillbilly radical

kept bringing the tomatoes in. Everybody who could make crates as fast as us was already working. So they paid us more. That was my first experience of collective bargaining!"

It was a lesson learnt from action taken, a pattern Horton was to return to later. But for now he continued studying English literature at high school and college; then a year at Union Theological Seminary where Mchur was teaching thinking about ethics and community; then post-graduate sociology at the University of Chicago, just at the flowering of that subject there. He was probably the most highly educated hillbilly of his time.

The county he chose for his school, Highlander, was one of the 11 poorest in the United States. The people were mainly poor whites; miners whose mines were worked out. They had a tradition of conservative militancy; unionization was generally confined to craftsmanship.

America was less hostile territory to radicals in those days. There were plenty of ministers, teachers, writers, scientists looking eagerly for a second American revolution. Some of them worked at Highlander. When opposition to the college began and they were called Communists, the local people didn't object, according to Horton, because they had no idea what Communists were. They were only worried these strangers were Catholics in disguise.

The college helped set up coops, ran classes for union leaders, encouraged unionization. From the start teachers and students sat in an egalitarian circle - based, according to Horton, on the Red Indians. When they sat at all, for the

learning at Highlander, rarely with more than 30 students at a time, was based on action.

While a class on coops ran canneries, gardens and buying cooperatives were started in the county and surrounding areas. A class in labour history grew out of a local woodcutters' strike. During a class on workers' economic problems, students helped to organize classes for unemployed miners and timber workers. Classes at Highlander and at union halls led to the formation of an independent political party in the county which elected a majority of officials.

Within a year of Highlander's opening, there was a mining strike in a nearby village. Horton, going to see what was happening, was arrested and charged with "coming over, getting information, going back and teaching it." It was the first opposition. Troops were brought in to break up the strike, and the "Communists" at Highlander accused of fomenting it.

Legal battles began to prove Highlander was not a real school and should therefore lose its tax exemption, without which it would undoubtedly close. It had no textbooks, the state said. Everyone sat in circles. Above all it broke state segregation laws by teaching blacks and whites together. There was a state investigation, with an attorney instructed to find a way to close the school. It took them until 1961, when it was closed on a technicality, the only non-profit charter to be voided in the history of Tennessee. Horton changed its name slightly, moved to Knoxville, and started up again.

By then the civil rights movement was in full swing, with Highlander at its centre. In the late

1950s Horton was asked to help set up literacy programmes to get blacks to register for voting. With black teachers and using the United Nations Declaration of Human Rights as primers, they spread across the South reaching over 200,000 people.

For many, particularly liberals in the movement, Highlander was the site of their first civil disobedience: the place where, illegally, blacks and whites ate and sometimes voluntarily, blacks and whites slept together. Martin Luther King passed through it; so did Rosa Parks, the woman who sparked off the Southern buses boycott by refusing to give up her seat to a white.

Another former student was the once-racist white trade unionist who later led the march to integrate the school at Little Rock, Arkansas. "This man was very anti-black," according to Horton. "He believed in white separatism. At Highlander he stopped and turned around. Being with black people who were trade union people, too, he dealt with them as trade union people. It was an experience of doing something he would never have done before."

The college returned to the country in 1971, to a 100-acre farm. It has 15 staff and 4,000 individual contributors; it accepts foundation but no government money. In recent years as well as involvement with Red Indians, women and links between ethnic minority groups it has developed international connections.

But according to Horton, its roots have remained: "We have managed to keep Highlander fresh by trying to gear our programmes to what's happening in the South. The history of the South and the history of Highlander are the same."

Karen Gold

Throughout his long career, Sigmund Freud insisted that the psychoanalytic enterprise has the status of a natural science. "Psychoanalysis is part of the mental science of psychology," he wrote. "Psychology too, is a natural science." He had long battled against the naturalism and methodological separatism that was championed by the *Gesellschaftswissenschaften* movement as a framework for psychology and the social sciences. That movement had insisted that the examination of the physical world and of the mind were different orders of enterprise; its supporters believed causal explanation to be central to the natural sciences, and they rejected such explanations as generically alien to the human sciences. The study of mankind, they averred, ought to be the "hermeneutic" quest for understanding by such methods as empathy and intuitive self-evidence. In direct opposition, Freud had proclaimed: "The intellect and the mind are objects for scientific research in exactly the same way as any non-human thing."

In 1895, the psychoanalytic method of clinical investigation by free association was still in a fledgling state. Freud had originally suggested a neurological underpinning for psychic processes, an explanation based on the action of material particles. Yet, as he soon discovered, "every attempt to discover a localization [in the brain] of mental processes, every endeavour to think of ideas as stored up in nerve-cells and of excitations as travelling along nerve-fibres, has miscarried completely."

By 1900, he had abandoned the neurological model in favour of a hypothesis based on a bipartite model of the mind, divided into unconscious and so-called pre-conscious parts. The contents of the pre-conscious, if not actually conscious, were deemed to be readily accessible to consciousness. But only the clinical techniques of psychoanalysis were able to unlock the gates of the unconscious system. Yet while Freud abandoned the original neurological explanations of the 1895 model, he retained much of its terminology. The excitation or "catexis" of "neuron" became the "cathexis" of an idea or memory. Likewise, a train of thought was now held to involve a flow of "cathexes" from one idea to another, so the "psychic energy" is invested in the mental representation of objects.

These models of the structure and function of the psychic apparatus are often termed the "metapsychology" of psychoanalysis. Freud was insistent that this was a "speculative superstructure", any or all of which could be discarded if need be, "without loss or regret". Yet there was one part of his developing theory which he regarded as "the cornerstone on which the whole structure of psychoanalysis rests". This was the *clinical theory* of repression, the compromise-models of neurotic symptoms, manifest dream content, and of various sorts of "slips".

When Freud unswervingly claimed natural science status for his theory, he did so first and foremost for his evolving clinical theory of personality and therapy, rather than for the metapsychology of psychic energy flow. He had been chastened by the early demise of his neurobiological model, and never thereafter made the *scientific status* of the clinical theory parasitic on the neurologically inspired metapsychology. Instead, he claimed his theory of personality and therapy to be "authenticated by direct and cogent evidence originating from his surgery couch and in his self-analysis."

According to the philosophers Jürgen Habermas and Paul Ricoeur, and the late psychoanalyst George Klein, Freud attributed natural science status to the clinical theory by misappropriation from neurobiology. Habermas chides Freud for having fallen prey to a "scientific self-misunderstanding", a failure to understand the implications of his own clinical theory. By boldly endowing psychoanalysis with natural science status, Freud purportedly thwarted its recognition as a hermeneutic mode of inquiry, as the only tangible example of a science incorporating methodical self-reflection, and thus as a potential prototype for the other sciences of man.

Yet the hermeneutic charge depends on a quite antiquarian paradigm of the natural sciences and on a mythic version of Freud's theory. Their notion of a natural science is ontological, whereas Freud's had soon become *methodological*. It was they, not Freud, who tried to force the clinical theory of psychoanalysis on to a *hermeneutic* paradigm.



A warrant for psychoanalysis

Adolf Grünbaum examines Freud's arguments for his work meriting the status of a natural science



All the same, the reasoning on which Freud rested his major hypotheses was fundamentally flawed, even if the probability of the clinical observations he adduced were not in question. Moreover, far from deserving to be taken at face value, clinical data from the psychoanalytic treatment setting are themselves open to question.

The central significance of unconscious ideation in the clinical theory rests on two inductive inferences drawn by Freud and his senior collaborator Josef Breuer. In their "Preliminary Communication" of 1893, after having administered their cathartic treatment to patients suffering from various symptoms of hysteria. In the course of such treatment, it had turned out that, for each distinct symptom afflicting such a neurotic, the victim had repressed the memory of a trauma that had closely preceded the onset of the symptom and was thematically cognate to it. Besides repressing this traumatic memory, the patient had blocked the emotional "charge" induced by the trauma. Freud and Breuer tried, by making the conscious to lift the ongoing repression of the repressed traumatic experience and to release its pent-up "affect". When they succeeded in this twin objective, they reportedly observed the (apparently lasting) removal of the symptom.

Impressed by this, Breuer and Freud drew their first momentous causal inference: the dramatic improvement noted after treatment was produced by none other than the cathartic lifting of the pertinent repression. Yet they had also been aware of a rival possibility: the hypothesis of placebo effect, which stated that the therapeutic benefit was actually wrought by the patient's credulous expectation of symptom relief.

As they pointed out, distinct symptoms had been removed separately, appeared only after lifting a particular repression. In this way, they hoped to neutralize the threat posed by the rival hypothesis. Yet Breuer and Freud did not tell us why the likelihood of placebo effect should be lower, when several symptoms are wiped out, one at a time, than in the case of getting rid of only one symptom. Unless they could meet the placebo challenge convincingly, it would totally abort the further inferences that they went on to draw, once they had credited their therapeutic results to the lifting of repressions. Indeed, the whole clinical psychoanalytic enterprise is haunted to this day by the very live possibility of placebo effect.

At the time, though, Breuer and Freud were confident that their separate symptom removals, one at a time, ruled out the dangerous rival hypothesis. Having inferred the remedial worth of undoing repressions, they

came to believe that this moral spelled a further conclusion: that a coexisting and ongoing repression is causally necessary for the maintenance of a neurosis as well as for its initial formation. The repressed traumatic memory would act "like a foreign body which long after its entry must continue to be regarded as an agent that is still at work". Evidently, they built their causal account of the origin and persistence of a neurosis—the so-called "etiology" or "pathogenesis" of the affliction—on the conjectured dynamics of their therapy.

It is essential to bear in mind that the hypothesized therapeutic efficacy of retrieving banished painful memories provided the sole epistemological warrant for the psychoanalytic doctrine that repression (psychic conflict) is the aetiological *sine qua non* of neurosis.

Freud went much beyond crediting free association with the authentic cause he had concluded that the associatively emerging repressions were pathogenic; he drew a momentous investigative lesson from this aetiology: free associations, he averred, not only recover lost old memories, but reliably certify them to be pathogenic. Indeed, it was only the therapeutically inferred aetiology itself which gave the license for elevating free association to the status of an aetiological litmus test. Hence, at least so far as clinical evidence goes, the credibility of free association as an aetiological touchstone rests squarely on the warrant, if any, that positive treatment outcome conferred on the aetiology.

Moreover, it is a widely overlooked fact that the attribution of therapeutic success to the removal of repressions was not only but, to this day, remains the sole underwriter of the purported ability of the patient's free associations to certify the alleged causal role of repression in neurogenesis, dream-distortion and slip-formation. Hence to certify the clinical credentials of Freud's theory of personality—the so-called "science"—from the merits of psychoanalytic therapy are stepping on very thin ice indeed. Without the therapeutic vindication of the theory, the invocation of free associations to certify causes rests on a glaring causal fallacy.

Soon after Freud had begun to practice without Breuer, it became devastatingly plain that they had been all too hasty in rejecting the rival hypothesis of placebo effect. The remissions achieved by additional paracathartically turned out not to be durable. These symptom relapses showed him that his treatment had not uprooted the cause of the symptoms. Indeed, the ensuing pattern of relapses, additional treatment, ephemeral remissions and further re-

lapses cast doubt on the attribution of therapeutic credit to the lifting of repressions. Freud became haunted by the placebo effect, for he recognized that the vicissitudes of his personal relations with the patient were highly correlated with the pattern of relapse and remission. And, in his own view, this "proved that the personal relation between doctor and patient was after all stronger than the whole cathartic process". But this result undercut the major therapeutic and aetiological inferences that Breuer and he had drawn. The cornerstone of psychoanalysis undermined, the whole structure lay in shambles.

None the less, Freud was undaunted. Although the excavation of adult repressions had been a failure, he conjectured that the uncovering of much earlier ones from childhood and sexual in content might well eradicate the neurosis. He further hypothesized that patient's free associations would lead to the certification of the pathogen required for the existence of the affliction. As he reports, the very early repressions that then emerged proved and he gave credit to the lifting of these childhood repressions, he was apparently no longer able to adduce the separate symptom removals, which had been the basis of his and Breuer's earlier argument against the placebo effect.

From 1896 onwards, Freud thought he could claim clinical support for a "master proposition" conjoining two major claims: a neurosis can be dependably eradicated only by the conscious mastery of the repressions that had been required to bring it about; and only the therapeutic techniques of psychoanalysis can generate such insights. Once granted, this intellectual arsenal entitled Freud to a whole series of claims of the first importance to the validation of his enterprise.

By means of this master proposition, he could claim in 1917 that if a patient had been cured, then the interpretations the psychoanalyst had offered in the therapy must have been correct, or close to the mark. By the same token, in so far as the substantial remission of symptoms bespeaks a genuine cure, this outcome confirms that the analyst has correctly identified the specific cause of the neurosis via the patient's free associations. In this way, genuine successes achieved by psychoanalytic treatment can vouch for the truth of Freud's theory of personality; the psychoanalytic probing of the unconscious is vindicated as an investigative method by its therapeutic achievements. The argument is thus able—magnificently, if its premises are true—to validate major causal claims by essentially retrospective inquiries.

As a further consequence, the clinical data furnished by successfully treated neurotics, do, not, result from

self-fulfilling predictions. Thus, these data are exonerated from the charge that even a patient who engages in frequent emotional outbursts against his analyst will comply with him doctrinally, like a pupil, despite the doctor's best efforts to forego overt or covert communication of his expectations. Freud had been stung when even his erstwhile supporter Wilhelm Fliess levelled this charge of *spurious* confirmation. Yet, to his great credit, Freud tried to come to terms with the grave challenge by means of his master proposition. Indeed, if a patient's assent to his analyst's interpretations is epistemologically reliable after all, credence may be reasonably given to the patient's introspective self-observations, once the distorting repressions have been lifted.

The most dramatic therapeutic claim of all was that only psychoanalytic treatment can effect genuine cures of neuroses. If Freud's therapy does enjoy such pre-eminence, then it can take credit for the recoveries of its patients without statistical comparisons with the results from untreated control groups, or from controls treated by rival methods. Moreover, gains would not be placebo effects. After all, if the first of two claims conjoined in Freud's "master proposition" is to be believed, the working through of the patient's unconscious conflicts is the decisive therapeutic factor, although the patient's emotional dependence on the analyst serves as an ice-breaker. Freud did recognize that the patient's so-called "transference" attachment to the doctor plays this kind of facilitative role in the earlier stages of the treatment. Yet he singled out the patient's correct insight into the origins of the affliction as the one crucial ingredient "which distinguishes analytic treatment from any kind of treatment by suggestion."

Though Freud felt entitled to champion the array of claims above on the basis of his "master proposition", new evidence emerged to sever the link between the conquest of a neurosis and the patient's discernment of its origins. Indeed, by 1926, he had repudiated the therapeutic indispensability of his type of treatment, largely demoting the psychoanalytic conquest of the patient's resistances to an expedient of recovery "as a rule our therapy must be content with bringing about more quickly, more reliably and with less expenditure of energy than would otherwise be the case the good result which in favourable circumstances would have occurred of itself."

More often than not, a patient who sought treatment from a Freudian doctor already brings some psychoanalytic beliefs into the therapy, or is at least receptive to motivational interpretations of conduct based on the analyst's theoretical stance. By the Freud himself emphasized the unreliability of purportedly and memories of early childhood episodes presumed to have been restored to consciousness by the analysis. Research on memory has provided telling evidence that the patient's supposed ability to achieve reliable non-inferential recall of very early repressed experiences is largely a myth. Adult memories of childhood are malleable, due to confabulation by both the patient's beliefs and the analyst's influence. The child psychologist Jean Piaget, though, vividly remembered an attempt to kidnap him from his pram along the Champs Elysées. However, his memory was false; years later, his nurse confessed to having made up the entire story, which Piaget then internalized.

Freud himself, even toward the end of his life, explicitly dismissed experimental support for his theory of repression as superfluous, believing the clinical evidence to be more than adequate. If the clinical evidence garnered to date is to be the main support of psychoanalytic theory, then it does seem that its foundation is remarkably weak, at least to date. Though Freud may well have serendipitously come upon some potentially viable hypotheses, it still remains that there is now little, if any, clinical warrant for his major conclusions. Indeed, the bulk of his cardinal hypotheses have yet to be cogently tested.

The author is Andrew Mellon professor of philosophy, research professor of psychiatry, and chairman of the Centre for Philosophy of Science, in the University of Pittsburgh. The considerably compressed argument given in this article is developed much more fully in the author's recent book *The Foundations of Psychoanalysis: A Philosophical Critique*, University of California Press.

The stay-at-home man of the world

Voyages through thought: T. J. Reed on Kant's enlightenment

Immanuel Kant was the archetypal academic, about as far removed as it is possible to be from the urbane *philosophes* and men of letters found in the Paris, London and Edinburgh of his day. True to the cliché image of the unworshipful little professor by whom daily walk his neighbours set their watches, his early biographers portray a man who could wield the pen but not the pen-knife, and who stood helplessly before any little domestic problem, scarcely aided by his man Lampe (apt name for an Enlightenment householder) — the master all unpractical mind, the servant all clumsy hand.

Kant was modestly, and unambitiously, the kind of "methodical" feeding on abstract ideas in his study" against whom Diderot urged that "to seek to have your hands in the dough". Kant always stayed at a distance from the dough; he was not concerned to bake a massive encyclopedic loaf.

Though he was a convivial man, he never moved in elevated circles, never rubbed shoulders with the great, never tried to acquire influence or patronage. Where he was, there were no elevated circles, nor anyone to influence or be patronized by. Kant was born in Königsberg, went to school in Königsberg, studied in Königsberg, was tutor and then professor in Königsberg, and finally died in Königsberg. He contentedly embraced life in the remote province of East Prussia, which Frederick the Great thought only slightly less awful than Siberia.

Kant never even travelled far, which at first sight seems odd. Since Montaigne and his cannibals, exotic experience had been a standard relativizer of belief and custom, and travel consequently an entrenched part of a philosopher's education. Even modest voyages could still stir the mind and overturn old ways of thinking. In 1769, Herder sailed down the Baltic past Kant, en route from Riga to France. His diary of the voyage is one long rhapsodic rebellion against his way of life to date, against book-learning — "intensive knowledge" — in favour of life and action and a grasp of the real world — "extensive knowledge" — through which he hoped to regenerate whole nations.

Kant in contrast only ever ventured far enough from land to be stirred less subtly. Analysing the causes of sea-sickness in his *Anthropology*, he notes that "I had some experience of it myself on a voyage from Pillau to Königsberg — if indeed that can be called a voyage". He might well wonder: Pillau (Baltiysk) is 25 miles down the coast and the voyage "is" a worst case land-locked bad. Kant's map of the world contemporaries would scarcely have understood how this stay-at-home could think himself — and make such a major issue of the moral and political requirement to be — a cosmopolitan.

But there is no real contradiction. The German *Weltbürger* lacks the globe-trotting connotations of our "cosmopolitan". It simply means a citizen of the world, who had of course to live somewhere on it, but needn't constantly rush about it. The important thing was the mental attitude: open-minded liberal, tolerant, cooperative, not narrowly national.

Freud himself, even toward the end of his life, explicitly dismissed experimental support for his theory of repression as superfluous, believing the clinical evidence to be more than adequate. If the clinical evidence garnered to date is to be the main support of psychoanalytic theory, then it does seem that its foundation is remarkably weak, at least to date. Though Freud may well have serendipitously come upon some potentially viable hypotheses, it still remains that there is now little, if any, clinical warrant for his major conclusions. Indeed, the bulk of his cardinal hypotheses have yet to be cogently tested.

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and what grist his intellectual mill needed he didn't have to move to get. He read voraciously, especially travel accounts, and he had quite extraordinary powers of assimilation and visualization. An English visitor who heard him talk about Westminster Bridge assumed Kant had spent years in London and specialized in architecture. An eminent chemist found Kant had grasped the whole of experimental chemistry as then known (he took it up at 60) without ever seeing or doing an experiment. With Kant's performance as the norm, one might write a *Critique of Academic Travel*, on the principle that letting one's feet be in the open air is a wasteful use of time and was made unnecessary long ago by Gutenberg.

And Kant's mind was constructive, not just reconstructive. In 1755 he produced a theory of the universe purely from Newtonian principles which was supported 30 years later by Herschel's observations. Modified in 1796 by Laplace it became the Kant-Laplace nebular hypothesis, which had a long life. In some sense we have to recognize, Kant knew the world. He had it in his mind, however little of it he had seen.

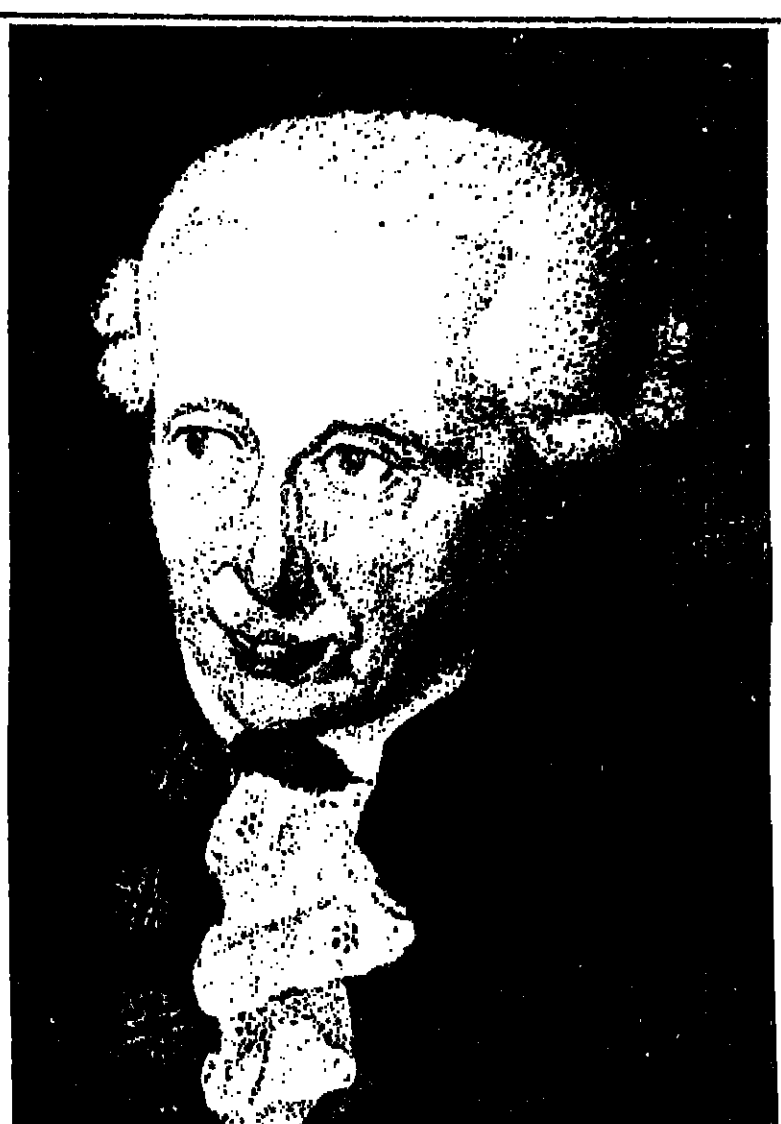
He could of course go too far, denying on a priori grounds that Napoleon had landed in Egypt when it was all in the papers; and in anthropology he was in no doubt rash to assume that categories home-grown in Königsberg would wholly accommodate what he found in Tahiti. Yet the core idea remains a powerful one: that materials can be assimilated only when the first principles are clear, that these are contained in any observing and classifying process; and that without them and an awareness of them there is no science, only what Kant dismissed as "empirical groping about". So there is no antithesis between Kant in his study and more obvious modern intellectual heroes with their hands in the empirical dough. The two only make full sense together. Kant, far from being left on one side by the modern movement, was giving it the critical metaphysics it needed — positively, as a basis for its scientific practice, and negatively, as a disqualification of those objects of past speculation and belief on which so much human time and spirit had been wasted.

He himself was in no doubt that he was being entirely practical. Fifteen years before the *Critique of Pure Reason*, he wrote to Moses Mendelssohn: "So far from considering metaphysics trivial or superfluous, I am convinced that the true and lasting wellbeing of the human race depends on it." And 25 years after it, he hinted at what he had achieved: "To recognize precisely one's capacities set at the same time the limits of their use, makes us confident, brave and resolute in the cause of all that is good and useful."

Recognizing the limits was a delicate task. It involved undoing the old claims of pure rationalist reflection but without so severely damaging the status of reason itself that a quietist scepticism was all men were left with. Hume had settled for this, "bringing his ship to safety on the strand of scepticism where it will duly lie and rot". But Kant was concerned "to give it a pilot who, equipped with a complete chart and a compass and reliable principles of navigation drawn from a knowledge of the globe, can take the ship safely wherever he sees fit". Here, in metaphor at least, Kant does travel.

Through such strange seas of thought, indeed, that his earliest readers as well as opponents, asked whether he could not have made those lonely places more accessible, arranged his presentation more perspicuously, phrased more pungently, and avoided elaborate terminology. Kant's answer was: yes, that could be done, but not at first, and probably not at all by him.

First he had to get the thing itself right, and this was a job for the academic professional; metaphysics was an affair of the Schools, to be settled in the Schools. The necessary simplicities could only be rescued for mankind through scholastic complexity. Once that was done, the answer



Immanuel Kant: the important thing was the mental attitude

might he dressed up for a non-professional readership. Kant knew what good style was, and appreciated it unstintingly in Hume. He also felt it was suspect (Rousseau was perilously bewitching) and he tended to confuse popular presentation with the superficiality of the so-called "popular philosophy" of the day.

It is a pity he did not see that at every stage substance and style were organically connected — that thoughts only fully came into being by formulation in this or that way. (This, after all, was very much what his *Critique* itself said about the relation between the things of the world and man's mind.) The loss is greater because, outside the thickets of his densest writing, Kant can be totally lucid and delightful, humorous even.

Perhaps his puritan conscience about style was only clear when a matter seemed to him unambiguously proven, a cause indubitably right. Both conditions were fulfilled in 1784 when he wrote the essay *What is Enlightenment?* in answer to those who wanted the credentials of that movement checked before it served as pretext for too much social change. Already a potential backlash of bemusement and hostility to Enlightenment could be sensed which was to be realized two years later when the religious Frederick William II succeeded Frederick the Great. (It has not much eased since.)

Kant states the role of thought in society and the principles needed for intelligent and circumspect change with a minimum of flourish. His principles are intellectual independence, and open debate. The essay has one of the 18th century's grandest openings: "Enlightenment is man's emergence from an immaturity for which he is himself to blame. Immaturity means being unable to use your understanding without alien guidance. Man is himself to blame when the cause is a lack of understanding but of the resolution to use it without such guidance. *Sapere aude!* is therefore the motto of Enlightenment."

The style is plain, the metaphor crucial. "Immaturity" in Kant's German is *Unmündigkeit*, which means the state of minority. Intellectual independence is thus an inevitable state in natural and social growth, like coming of age. Thinking for himself is man's birthright. To accept or impose a tutelage prolonged beyond its proper term is an offence against nature, and all would-be "guardians" must be viewed with suspicion.

But this radical individualism is tempered by provisions for social stability. Institutions must be kept running, even by those who see a need for change. Maintaining this continuity is

what Kant calls, paradoxically again, the "private" function of the state's employees. Their public function is to insist that he could not teach philosophy as a doctrine, only as a way of thinking. His second principle, open debate, was equally a borrowing from good academic practice. "The other man's judgement becomes my judgement if he convinces me he is right."

Kant believed in persuasion — in both directions. He was a natural democrat. He had none of that "intellectual presumption" which has been called the "moral of the revolution", but which is equally the moral of the Establishment. Kant's approach was discomfiting to either: an open-ended commitment to reasoned debate is radical in a doctrinally unpredetermined sense. It is an act of faith, but not of faith in any dogma.

This does not mean, of course, that any punches would be yulled. "Our age is in the fullest sense the age of criticism to which everything must be subjected. Religion through its sanctity, and the legislature through its majesty, commonly try to evade it, but then they arouse a just suspicion against themselves, and can lay no claim to that candid respect which reason only grants to whatever has been able to sustain the free and public examination of reason." This is the iron hand inside the velvet glove of Kant's gradualism.

But the question, central to all enlightenment, remains: how can such criticism engage reality, infiltrate the structures of power, orthodox custom? An established order need not stop to argue. Tyrants may decline to discuss ethics, politicians need read nobody but Machiavelli, warmongers can simply count their weapons and weigh their chances. They will all unite in rejecting the academic "as a pedant who, unfitted for practical affairs, merely stands in the way of their experienced wisdom". One answer is to adopt tactics which will veil or reduce the gap between the thinker and the gross practitioner. Kant sometimes attempts this, yet "tactics" are rare in Kant. They are often alien to his nature, which is precisely to make absolute demands on man and on society. He rescues a pure principle from the blur of everyday laxity and sets up in its pristine rigour. For ex-

ample, duty would not be duty if there were circumstances in which it did not have to be followed. Likewise Kant's other ethical propositions: that purity of motive is the only criterion for moral action; that we should always act in ways we could wish to see universally adopted (the categorical imperative); that every human being is an end in himself, and must not be treated as a means to another's ends; that we must not only not encroach on this fellow-being but have an obligation to further the development of his potential as well as our own; that we would then jointly compose a "kingdom of ends"; and that the ultimate demand of reason is to bring such a kingdom about, creating finally a new order of nature. All these celebrated ideas are as absolute as they well could be.

Not, moreover, in a vacuum, but specifically in opposition to the social and political practices of Kant's age. Translated into matters of statecraft in his essay *On Perpetual Peace*, they become a rejection of standing armies; of war as a means to further policy; of the exchange or acquisition of territory; of intervention in other nations' affairs — or virtually all that Frederick the Great and his fellow princes did as a matter of course. Their set practice had no rationally acceptable authority, for the "expedient" it appealed to was merely the congealed configuration of deficient rationality: what had never yet itself been got right was no criterion for right action now.

So Kant appears as the David of academic thought confronting the Goliath of the world and its ways, a reflective human being who "stands upright and scans the heavens" as against the man realist with his "mole-like gaze fixated on the earth". He remains heartily undaunted by the accumulated failures of men: "history may well give rise to endless doubts about my hopes... but so long as these doubts do not have the force of certainty, I cannot exchange my duty (which is certain) for a rule of expediency which says that I ought not to attempt the impracticable." He is sustained by his faith in the necessary potential of man.

Not unrealistically so — "from such crooked wood as man is made of, no carpenter will ever make anything completely straight" — but perfection remains simply the only worthwhile direction. The alternative is to slump into the realist's abject estimate.

It is arguably Kant's greatest virtue that he uncompromisingly in this unabashed way, in the way of such a hypersubtle mind — naïve way. Someone has to state and restate absolutes, or they get lost in the mists of compromise and concession. Where politics is thought of from the first as the art of the possible, less and less comes to be possible, and soon there is only bargaining and expediency left.

When he fell foul of Frederick William II over his work on religion, he offered no resistance. He plainly underrated his own public standing, but he was also old and wanted a quiet life. Still, when the King died, Kant published the banned book with full details of the case, and another on the place of the "philosophical faculty" in the university and society. For him, it is to guarantee the quality of thinking itself, whereas the then so-called "higher" faculties had to turn out the doctors, lawyers and clergy the state required. Such vocational production did not impress Kant as inherently arousing a just suspicion against themselves, and can lay no claim to that candid respect which reason only grants to whatever has been able to sustain the free and public examination of reason." This is the iron hand inside the velvet glove of Kant's gradualism.

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If Kant was not a hero, he will serve very well as an emblem, perhaps even a patron saint, for the values which members of a modern "philosophical faculty" profess, and must profess the more vigorously in days when anything more reflective than a computer more humane than a monetarist economist is alleged to be superfluous. Kant the archetypal academic may stand for the exploration and defence of aspects and qualities of human life which cannot be measured or counted and cannot easily be perceived or promoted in the market place. He illustrates the stupendous detachment from the world and involvement in the world which is the ultimate point of what the academic does.

The author is fellow and tutor in modern languages at St John's College, Oxford. His article is based on a paper given before the British Society for Eighteenth Century Studies in January.



From the outside, looking in at peers of the exam realm

No Securitor delivery of Orm boxes full of scripts. No BA papers full of Susan Isaacs or the Plowden report. No BA papers heavy with an orthodox anti-orthodoxy. No MA dissertations laden with maps and bibliographies, no options, modes A and B, indelible handwriting, special cases, negratis or missing course work. For the first time since for ever, no external examining this summer. No need to have to respond to a June-fall of American visitors with explanations of why I am travelling so far and so frequently to infringe someone else's academic freedom. Or explain again to the administrative colleague who wants to know why anyone does it at all, given the unprofessional rewards, the time it takes, the time of year.

No need to change trains for Liverpool, meet with students, staff and the board, have a Chinese meal. Or drive to Lancaster because it's too late to return the scripts by Securitor. Or recede the borders on the train to Leeds. Or look again at the marking scheme and regulations in the hotel in Sheffield. This year none of the pressures. None, being away on secondment, next year either. Ever again?

Suddenly everyone is interested in external examining. The Committee of Vice Chancellors issues a code of practice. The Ldop report on validation in the public sector has a chapter. The Council for National Academic Awards' consultations on relationships with institutions includes a discussion. Everyone wants to applaud or strengthen the system, no one is sure what examiners would be prepared to do, or who would pay the price.

Lindop examines the confusion between the external examiner's role in ensuring fair assessment and comparable standards, and as course consultant — and comes out in favour of strengthening the combination of the two. The CNA, eager to maintain the system of peer evaluation it and its institutions have pioneered, is unwilling to see the external examiner system substituted for it. The question is, are external examiners peers?

My own examining, under graduate courses long predicted my encounter with the concept of peer evaluation or review. External examining, I discovered, was an appointment with rapid learning. The initial encounters with letters of appointment, draft examination papers, regulations and expenses forms were all pre-learning. The real process began with the scripts, understanding why what had come had come, the nature of the courses from which they emanated, the marking system, differences in marking styles, the meanings of numbers, letters, hieroglyphics.

And then the visit, the pre-meetings, conversations in corridors, notes attached to mark lists, disengagements, uncertainty about the roles to be played. And the meeting, relating this mark to others and to the totality, trying to grasp how fits were decided, when bargaining was present and permissible. It all happened so quickly, and one's own memory and processes were being put to the test. And the sudden fury at the borderline. And the implications not just for the student, but for the staff round the table. And being asked to reflect on the course, and then the thanks and the silence. And with the rapid learning, the rapid fade. And the shock, next year, of having to rediscover it all.

I have always enjoyed it, tremulous though I have always been — confident only of getting everything wrong. If there is sense in the system it is in the search for comparable standards, but also in equating processes. From university to college of higher education to polytechnic, from any one to any

other in the same or a different sector, there are major or subtle differences in how it all works, rather than in the abstruse differences of standards. The procedural differences are enormous. I have read scripts, weekends in advance, one weekend in advance, a couple of days in advance, on the train on arrival — the package handed over by the hotel receptionist. There are meetings of external examiners, dinners for examiners, drinks in the pub for a friendly few, bonhomie, propriety.

But are external examiners peers? In the obvious sense, of course. We are fellow academics, specialists, whatever. In some convoluted way we go through it all for one another — and the smaller the academic territory the more frequently we meet, coming at each other from different directions. We are very often, by definition, senior. The CVCP in its code of conduct suggests that "only persons of sufficient seniority and experience to be able to command authority should be appointed" (which is fair enough). "normally but not exclusively at professional level" (which is not, and in very specialized fields this might normally not be the case).

But whoever we are, we do not arrive as peers. We have, in addition to expertise and experience, something that derives from the role. We may be part of a team, but we judge students and courses in precise areas. And we have power. We may arbitrate, we may insist, and there is an authority that goes with the awareness not only of our present position, but of the future. We come back. We are appointed for a period of years. How it works this year will colour what happens next year. We report to higher authority. By the end of the stint reputations have been enhanced, or not. Relations are established and survive, or not. There is something potentially threatening or supportive in each move, because there will be other moves.

Whatever the justifications for the external examiner system, they are not in a peer relationship.

Peer evaluation, as operated by the CNA for the past 20 years, is just that. Visits to other institutions to validate, to review, to consider a course or an institution, to have their rituals and their ambiguities. There is also the power of judgement and decision. Increasingly, however, there is dialogue, to make the principal of partnership work, to promote participation at the institutional end. There may, or more likely may not, be another time. The assumptions, relationships, purpose and content of discussion are different — more at the level of comparative experience, comparative purpose. It is a system much more able to encourage people to relate as peers.

My own involvement on both sides of this process has given me much more of a sense of belonging to "higher education" than did my university years. Whatever arguments there may be in favour of new forms of accreditation or autonomy, I have no doubt that what would be lost if peer evaluation disappeared from where it is established.

There are not many candidates for inclusion in a history of recent innovation in British higher education. Sandwich and modular courses, colleges of advanced technology, polytechnics and colleges of higher education — perhaps? Peer validation and review certainly.

I shall not miss my external examining, as much as I would miss being a peer. Of the CNA kind, of course.

Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Social Services, self-styled Beveridge of our time, has issued some reviews; they lack something of the Class of '42. Incorrectly described as reviews of the Welfare State they simply consider some state cash benefit systems. They are unrelated products, from committees comprising "friends of the family", lacking the range and the rigour which Beveridge provided. Where Fowler and Beveridge agree is in their commitment to "state minimalism". The state's job is to hold the bottom line — and no more. But, in saying how the bottom line should cover their views diverge substantially.

Beveridge saw everybody, rich and poor, as needing protection against income loss, whether from sickness, unemployment, old age or having children. To effect this protection he proposed, for the most part, a well-tested and efficient solution known as social insurance. Thus, while the cash benefits that Beveridge suggested were only at a minimum subsistence level they were not restricted to the needy; they were to be universal. (His endorsement of a National Health Service was of one designed to be comprehensive and high quality. He also proposed an especially powerful universal benefit called full employment.) In contrast, Mr Fowler's minimalism confines not just the level of benefits but also their range; he is into "targeting", his welfare system is for needy minorities.

What Beveridge's review did so well was to examine the state of the art — just what was going on in the field of income support in Britain in the late 1930s. Today's reviews offer nothing comparable. In particular, the pension review, the most significant of the bunch, has done nothing whatever to document the current situation, or capacity of the private sector to which the Secretary of State wishes to delegate our futures. Beveridge reviewed this territory thoroughly and found it severely wanting. Arguably, his proposals for a substantive state scheme were inspired by pragmatism as much as social justice, a collective solution because of the incapacity of contemporary "private" providers.

Yet Beveridge and Fowler unite when considering the proper mix of public and private roles in welfare. Beveridge laid "liberal principle" over the logic of his own findings. Thus, the state must hold the bottom line; those wanting more should rely on "voluntarism" — which in practice meant turning to the same inadequate providers that he had so roundly denounced in Appendix D of his report. Fowler promotes the same "voluntarism" conclusion.

That a public one may provoke private costs is not yet conventional wisdom. Yet this neglect of alternative costs permeates the social security reviews and related policy reforms. Government, hostile to public expenditure *per se*, sees cutting public spending as being the same as conserving the nation's resources. Mrs Thatcher's administration is not the first to miss the subtle but crucial distinction, but the costs of the misconception are high. If saving my tax pound is offset by my having to spend a private pound then it's not clear who has saved. And, that my private pound buys an inferior good than my tax pound once purchased. I am undoubtedly a loser. True, press leaks in the weeks prior to review publication suggested that the Treasury had spotted the tax expenditure costs of the switch to a private solution, and employers noticed the likely increase in their liability to solve the former public problem. But, all the emphasis was on saving public money.

Government anxieties about "the future cost of pensions" are revealed to be exclusively concerned with public costs. A concern for the nation's pension spending would identify the full range of commitments — of public monies (derived from taxes, some £15 billion), of contributions to occupational schemes (about £16 billion), of private monies (individual pension savings and insurances, some £15 billion) and the whole fabric of tax reliefs which underwrite these occupational and personal schemes (estimates vary from £2 to £35 billion).

Yet in Britain, where we spend as much on alcohol as we do on state pensions (£15 billion) and whether people are talking of the pension costs of today or some 50 years ahead, it is this public slice of pension spending which is seen as problematic. The remaining two thirds go unquestioned, portrayed neither as burdensome, nor, for that matter, as proper subjects for public debate. Consider one such juxtaposition which might be made — the trade-off between more jobs today

Beveridge, Fowler and the minimalist approach



Beveridge's review examined the state of the art. Fowler's offers nothing comparable.



rather than (funded) pensions tomorrow.

A great deal of money is being salted away for the future; its release into current job creation would have a substantial effect on employment. Think of the money and the jobs involved in universities alone. Rumour has it that, with all overheads but no employer's occupational pension contribution, a new lecturer might cost £12,000 per annum to employ. My own employer, the London School of Economics paid about £1 million last year as contributions to the universities' superannuation scheme. That's the equivalent of 83 lectureships at £12,000, or 666 graduate student places at a fee of £1,500 each.

Indeed, the general premise underlying all of the reviews is that private actions are unquestionable — and unquestionably good. Public agencies are defined as inherently clumsy while their private counterparts are models of consumer-friendly efficiency. Such a premise (as befits an article of faith) is not subjected to empirical enquiry.

Yet our ignorance of "private facts" has been clear throughout the reviews and related legislation. During the committee stage of the current Social Security Bill (designed to further regulate occupational pensions schemes) the Government has been repeatedly unable to estimate the costs or consequences of its own proposals. It did not "know" about the sector which it (legitimately) sought to bring to order. Not surprisingly, a competitive market to some 65,000 active occupational schemes is somewhat averse to "information sharing", especially on issues like profitability, administrative overheads or reliability of delivery. The Government has chosen to live with its faithful ignorance.

A similar mental block is evident when it comes to comparing public and private labour costs. Again, the reviews wax anxious over public but not national labour costs. They fret at the prospect of 1,000 civil servants being employed in delivering public scheme X — but are indifferent to, or ignorant of, the fact that it might take 1,000 of

2,000 clerks to deliver the same product, privately. In the same vein, "bureaucracy" is a term reserved for public use; the DHSS has "bureaucrats" while the Legal and General Insurance Company has "staff".

The restriction of public welfare provision (in range and in level) diminishes the options of most citizens. Without an adequate public choice I am as surely limited in my options as if private alternatives were banned or lay beyond my economic reach. Thus governments which stress the virtues of choice ought to leave a "public option" among their choices. Yet most withdrawal or limited any opportunity for a collective response. Thus local citizens can no longer vote for a higher rate burden on themselves, to improve their children's schooling, to improve their children's resources. The choice to commit more resources is now reserved for those who "go private" or who can run yet more jumble sales to sustain their schools. The social security reviews impose the same constraints on income support.

This in turn links with another obsession of the reviews, and the Government in general, that the middle classes benefit from the Welfare State. It is a perverse concern stemming from an exclusive conception of welfare — equated with a system of benefits exclusively for the poor. But, by what logic should benefit systems only be permitted for those who, in some subsistence sense, "need" them? Should Sainsbury's only be allowed to sell food to the starving? Should bus travel be restricted to the poor — because the rich can afford cars? In short, why should anybody be denied access to the economies of scale offered by a competent enterprise? If a state health care or pension system can get its act together, delivering health care or pensions more efficiently than anybody else, then, surely anyone should be able to make use of them?

While many have assumed that the middle classes would be hostile to "welfare" the British middle class have in practice consistently supported the "Welfare Vote". Throughout this century, by every extension of state welfare, education and health care particularly, they have sought to be allowed on board with the rest of us — not left to exercise their self-sufficiency in an unreliable and expensive market place.

Welfare states can lose popular support not because they cost too much but rather because they spend so little. Their failure to keep pace with our private affluence and rising aspirations may cause their death by attrition. Faced with an increasingly tatty and over-funded system, the prosperous will vote with their feet, then their cheque books and then via the ballot box. For example, NHS optical services were "minimalist", and the last repulsive frame (in a cardboard box) compatible with a standard lens. This public squalor was juxtaposed with portraits of sweat-glistening maidens replete with tinted frames embracing water thin (but safe) polychromatic lenses. The NHS could have offered all of such options, (if not the maidens) as contributions to the universities' superannuation scheme. That's the market price. For 40 years, under Labour and Conservatives, it delib-erately refused to do so. In the same way, state pension minimalism spawned the extraordinary growth of occupational and private pensions which dwarf state pensions today.

The Secretary of State can legitimately cite Beveridge in support of his belief in the new minimalism but, as elsewhere in life, two wrongs don't make a right. Each failed to learn the lessons (or didn't bother to question) the experience of alternative systems. Perhaps the greater blame must fall on Beveridge — because he did his homework and still proposed a zany answer. But there should be no excuses for a man who can't ask questions. Mr Fowler has chosen to move from describing a "problem" that there will be many more people of pension age in 50 years time — to a very particular private solution. Having exposed the pensioner hordes of 2035 he disappears — passing the "solution" to the hands of occupational and private pensions. It is an extraordinary piece of buck-passing if nothing else. Who ever next reviews social spending may find the "public welfare system" beyond recall. Blighted more severely than the unintended physical infrastructure of our economy, a world like the M6 contrail through the social fabric.

Mike Reddin

The author is a lecturer in social administration at the London School of Economics.

JOURNALS

HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

Fall from grace

Contributions to Political Economy edited by John Eatwell, Murray Milgate and Giancarlo de Vivo once a year £7.50 per annum published by Academic Press

Cambridge was once the centre of the world of economics. Through much of the 20th century during which economics emerged as a discipline and a profession, Cambridge was the place where much of the best work was being done, where the brightest undergraduates from around the world flocked to learn at the feet of the giants — Marshall, Pigou, Keynes, Robertson. The chair in political economy, popularly called the Marshall Chair, was the throne of economics. And yet recently when the economics departments of the world were ranked on the basis of publications and citations, Cambridge was only thirty-seventh! What could account for such a drop?

One clue may come from *Contributions to Political Economy*. The editors of this annual volume which is a companion of the *Cambridge Journal of Economics*, would contend that it is economics which has lost its way, not Cambridge. They will contend that much of the economics that is now published is mathematical and divorced from real issues, that economic theory is no longer based on social and political realities, that it is an apology for orthodoxy. *Contributions to Political Economy* is in one sense a flag they are flying, a cry to battle.

We see this clearly in the first two issues. Many papers concern the relevance of 18th and early 19th century economists to the present day. Thus we have a discussion of the physiocratic theory of prices (G. Viaggi), of Ricardo and Ricardianism (K. Bhargava), of Marx's critique of Ricardo (de Vivo) and of the theory of output and inflation in classical economics (R. Green). The overall mix is of Ricardo, Marx and Keynes/Kalecki with a leftist political slant. The particular variant of political economy is thus the radical left: classical/Keynesian alternative.

But to be fair, not all Cambridge will go along with it. There are in Cambridge economics today as there have been for much of the last fifty years, factions, groups and schools. You find there reputable practitioners of modern economics. Two Nobel prize winners, James Meade and Richard Stone, both taught at Cambridge. But in a sense they are not really what Cambridge economics in this journal is about.

The central figure in Cambridge economics is of course Joan Robinson. She contributed a brief article to the inaugural issue of the *Contributions*. In three pages, she manages to convey a powerful mind distressed at the state of economics and eager to shift the agenda but when we come to what she says about inflation and prices it seems superficial. The concluding sentence "All this seems obvious though there is a great deal of detail that needs to be explored" seems a plaintive cry.

It was not always thus of course. In the 1930s Cambridge launched two major revolutions in economics. Joan Robinson was at the heart of both. There was a revolution in price theory — microeconomics as it would now be called — where the consequences of departure from the idea of pure competition were worked out in elegant detail by Joan Robinson. This was the fruit of an immanent critique of Marshall's theory of price determination by Piero Sraffa. The curves of marginal revenue and marginal cost that inhibit textbooks of economics today were all worked out then. The other revolution was of course the Keynesian revolution.

The hegemony of Cambridge continued in the 1940s and 1950s but now as the British were finding out in other spheres as well, there was the growing presence of the Americans. The Americans lacked and distrusted oral traditions and the clubby culture of Cambridge economics. They wanted things written down, systematized, mathematized, measured. The subtle

ties of English prose behind which Marshall and Keynes took frequent refuge were now replaced by the bare barbarities of calculus. The two revolutions Cambridge launched both got routinized and in the process distorted. Joan Robinson called this loss of Keynesianism what the Americans called the Neo-Keynesian Synthesis. Her other revolution was undermined by the return of the pure competition paradigm in economic theorizing.

Cambridge fought back through the late 1950s and much of the 1960s. It had yet another revolution to offer. This was provided by Sraffa's book *The Production of Commodities by Means of Commodities*. Sraffa, back in 1926, had tried to point out the untenability of Marshallian economics only to discover that he had set off the neoclassical revolution in price theory extending marginalism into yet farther nooks and crannies. This time he sought to demolish all marginalism. The cry was to return to Ricardo and the classical theory of value.

It taken seriously, Sraffa was asking for a rejection of all that Cambridge economics had stood for since the days of Marshall including the Keynesian revolution. But Cambridge used Sraffa to attack the bastard manifestations of Cambridge economics of the 1930s, now enshrined in American textbooks. It was a confused debate that occupied the pages of many journals since it was insisted that on abstract questions of theory such as the shape of a curve, an isoquant (pioneered by Joan Robinson herself among others in the 1930s) depended the ideological justification for capitalism's profits. Cambridge (UK) contended that no logically satisfactory meaning could be given to the notion of productivity of capital which distributed of incomes between labour and capital. Hence any justification for capitalism's income based on productivity capital was circular and hence apologetic. Their opponents from Cambridge, Massachusetts contended that economic theories were fables and not descriptions of reality. Fables were useful for limited purposes but if found wanting new ones had to be invented to serve the purpose at hand.

It has to be said that Cambridge (UK) won the battle on points. They were logically correct but the substantive conclusions they had battled for did not follow. Bastard economics did not sign a surrender. Paul Samuelson did not renounce neoclassical economics. Economists around the world went about their business teaching economics using among others fables which were shown to be faulty. Cambridge (UK) was outraged. The battle had been exhausting and had used up their generals, Joan Robinson and Piero Sraffa, who were now old.

Then other battles broke out, battles away from that where Cambridge had won. Bastard Keynesianism came under attack from the right wing — the Chicago monetarists. The basis for public intervention in microeconomics based on Marshall and Pigou was undermined by the parlance of the free market doctrine. Cambridge was forgotten. Its shining victory turned to naught.

Robinson and Sraffa are no more. Their influence in the anglo-saxon world was limited to a small number of beleaguered individuals scattered around various departments. But there are still today strong pockets of Cambridge influence in Italy, India and Australia as the provenance of the various authors in this journal shows. Those volumes are an attempt to pull the troops together and give it a platform. Like many revolutions which suffer a setback, Cambridge is waiting for its moment of comeback. But the consensus are much too theoretical, with the history of ideas, with the critiques of theories. What the last Cambridge Revolution failed to do was to come up with a better way of solving the myriad economic problems that we face. Its search was for the Holy Grail of a logically satisfactory theory of value. What people need are nostrums that work, even in the short run. Keynes knew this, Cambridge forgot it during its last revolution. Pity though.

Meghnad Desai

Dr Desai is professor of economics at the London School of Economics.

City streets

Cities: the International Journal on urban policy managing editor John Edmundson four times a year £78.00 per annum, single issues £23.40 published by Butterworths

One of a range of policy journals which aim to promote interdisciplinary discussion and awareness of the complex web of needs and interests that influence policy formulation and implementation, *Cities* offers a range of informative articles on urban planning and fiscal policies. Each issue of the journal is divided into three sections: the first containing short factual articles, either on individual cities, under the heading "city profile", or describing transport and information systems in cities; the second, major contributed papers; and the third reviews, including general surveys of recent planning books.

In the three issues I have seen, city profiles and transport and technology reviews occupied 30 per cent of the pages, contributed articles 40 per cent and book and conference reviews 24 per cent. With less than half the journal devoted to research papers, the emphasis is on practice and application, to both city managers and students of urban and planning studies. In large measure the journal achieves its aim of publishing material of practical value. A typical example of the useful informative articles is David Foot's introduction to computer models of cities which reviews various types of models and provides a guide to further reading. He points out that although it is essential to recognize the limitation of urban models, to use them intelligently and to develop the correct type of model for a particular problem, if urban analyses are made

without the use of models, then the results may be poorer. The city profiles are less uniformly practical. Some are written by resident local professionals, others by British academics. Whether the author is resident or not, however, the guarantee of quality. Some texts are thin, descriptive and sketchy, others, such as that on Kingston, are informative. Some even lack maps of the cities described. The editors ought to strive for more uniformly high quality contributions to this potentially most useful section. Rather than the historical descriptions of urban growth, there ought to be more emphasis on the current character of the city, its internal diversity, the current social and environmental issues and the policies being adopted or proposed to tackle them.

The contributed papers in the second section fall roughly into four categories: the description of national urban policy, political involvement and public participation in urban planning, urban city issues and urban conservation. While the writers are concerned with public participation and debt collection. Urban policy at the national level is described for Japan and Argentina, while there is a fascinating comparison between the policy for the urban containment of Moscow and that for London. Moscow's satellite cities, or new towns, have failed to eliminate the need to travel to the central city for basic commodities or services. Migration into central Moscow continues, unlike London. This while there are physical similarities in the overall plans there are important qualitative differences. This is another example of the comparative international studies which are such an attractive feature of this journal.

The review section offers material ranging from an account of the four task forces on housing and urban development set up by the Indian Planning Commission, to a review of a slide lecture on new uses for old buildings aimed at helping teaching in

third world countries. This section is a news magazine, with reports on conferences, book reviews, short news articles on such topics as conservation in US central cities. Lists of recent articles are an aid to the busy professional, and J. Barry Cullingworth's points on housing schemes are most useful. Perhaps one of the materials duplicated in national planning association newsletters or journals like *The Planner*, but the contributions here provide international comparisons and are more wide-ranging than those found in narrower disciplinary and professional journals.

With the rapid growth of third world cities and the continuing dominance of large cities in capitalism, the study of human well-being must focus increasingly on conditions in cities. *Cities* provides a new approach to communicating such information. It has many good innovative features. Some may wish for more emphasis on particular aspects of policy, such as environmental improvement, health care delivery, drainage and sewerage. It would be good to see a more like this book at the technological aspects of cities in terms of engineering works, but while articles on city planning are found in journals of the American Society of Civil Engineers, it is rare to find a social science based journal looking at the technical issues. A journal like *Cities* could do something about this. While some articles in the three issues I have seen are too descriptive and lack analysis, there is much to admire here. In these hard-pressed times when few libraries in tertiary institutions have money for new journals, *Cities* deserves support for its purchase from several departments, including planning, sociology, government and geography. Students would gain much from easy access to it.

Ian Douglas

Ian Douglas is professor of geography at the University of Manchester.

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JOURNALS

HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES



"The Printmaker's Workshop" by Jan van der Straet as adapted by *Print Quarterly* (reviewed right).

Pastures new

European Sociological Review edited by Karl Ulrich Mayer, John H. Goldthorpe and Stela Ringen three times a year £27.50 per annum (UK); £30.00 per annum (overseas) published by Oxford University Press

For most of the postwar period European sociology was heavily dependent on theoretical developments originating in the United States. Given both the tendency for theory to bring evidence in its train and the fact that for a long time the USA possessed the most sophisticated research resources, sociologists in Europe had considerably more knowledge of American than of their own society. Courses on various aspects of social structure often contained more American than local data, in a manner reminiscent of the way in which African children used to have samples of English wild flowers shipped out to them for their botany lessons.

By the early 1970s several British sociologists began to take an interest in contemporary European work, but this usually meant that they read Habermas and Tönnies, not that they knew anything about social mobility in Italy or what was happening to pillarisation in the Netherlands. But then matters really did begin to improve. Monographs comparing particular pairs of societies began to appear, and there have been some multinational studies. There has not yet been much activity at the level of student courses – in contrast with political science, where courses on individual European societies or parts of Europe abound – but that may follow. For the present we can at least confirm a new level of interest among European sociologists in studying each others' countries, and communications among them have developed well.

It is therefore highly appropriate that a journal devoted to the comparative study of European societies should appear now; and such an important reminder of the lively state of the subject in this area will serve as a useful tonic to the discipline at a time when it has been criticized for its past excessive concentration on abstract theory. The editors, themselves a powerful international (German, British and Swedish) group, declare their aims as follows:

we will primarily publish the results of sociological inquiry undertaken in Europe, or concerning European societies, and will give priority to

work based on empirical research, conducted to high methodological standards, and addressed to major substantive issues. We would like to encourage in particular cross-national comparative work which concentrates on or includes European societies and we shall hope to have a due representation of studies relating to Eastern and Southern Europe.

This emphasis on studies of European societies rather than just work of European provenance is what will give the *Review* its distinctive place, distinguishing it from, say, the *European Journal of Sociology*.

It could be argued that there are already ample outlets for sociological work of quality. The case for the *Review* is that the current upsurge in interest in this field would benefit from having a focal point. It is itself European in readership, becoming a forum for debate and a handy reference source for students as and when teaching in this field expands. It will therefore be important that the editors retain this distinctiveness. They will be helped in this by the decision to keep the journal short: about four substantial articles an issue, three issues a year. This should prevent any frantic search for just anything that will fill the pages.

The first issue of the *Review* appeared last month, so there has not yet been time to assess its achievements. Two of the four articles signal the commitment to advanced research methods: Eric Batstone uses them to appraise recent studies of international variations in strike activity; and Robert Erikson and John Goldthorpe use recent US, British and Swedish data to provide a considerably improved answer to the old question "Are American rates of social mobility exceptionally high?" (This concentration on the USA in the journal's very first issue is a little odd). Access to the journal for good qualitative research is signalled by Suzanne Berger's valuable account of recent changes in the role of religion in French politics. Michael Rose's study of the work of the Laboratoire de Sociologie et d'Economie du Travail at Aix-en-Provence might seem to miss the criterion of studying societies rather than sociologists, but the research of the Aix group is itself so pertinent to comparative European study that the piece is in fact well placed.

The book review section, while it has no particular European focus, presents an interesting array of books that most sociologists might well have missed.

Colin Crouch

Colin Crouch is reader in sociology at the London School of Economics and Political Science.

Into prints

Print Quarterly edited by David Landau four times a year £22.00 per annum published by Print Quarterly Ltd

Prints have been much more subject to the vagaries of fashion than paintings or drawings. The last great period of print scholarship was paralleled by the publication of *Print Collector's Quarterly* from 1911 until its demise in 1936. We now have a new periodical to cater to the present generation of enthusiasts, which is without doubt a most welcome aid to art historians, museum curators, collectors and dealers alike who have long bemoaned the absence of a journal devoted exclusively to prints.

Print Quarterly's inception last year was largely due to the remarkable determination and energy of its founding father and editor, Dr David Landau. Initially, a group of prominent private collectors joined forces to finance the venture but the next three years will be published with the J. Paul Getty Trust which will provide an essential cushion until it can stand securely on its own.

A group of 17 leading scholars of the younger generation form the international editorial board and, not surprisingly, many of these have contributed to the early issues. *Print Quarterly* has already made a considerable scholarly impact and is firmly established after only five issues. It aims to cover the entire spectrum of the subject, from the invention of print-making in the 15th century right up to the present time. In these first issues we find topics as diverse as "The Print Collection of Samuel Pepys" and "American Print-making in the 1930s".

In addition to longer scholarly articles there are shorter notices plus book and exhibition reviews. The small quarto format is extremely easy to handle and is exceptionally well designed by Robert Torday. The quality of the printing of both text and illustrations (as one might expect from a journal of this title) is extremely good and with an annual subscription of £22 it compares favourably with other academic journals of a similar type. Minor modifications have already been made to *Print Quarterly's* design. In the latest issue the advertisements, which were formerly interspersed rather unsatisfactorily with the articles, have been grouped at the end in order to avoid disturbing the concentration of the reader.

As to balance of content, at present there is a predominance of material relating to Old Master prints but this may well be redressed as the circulation increases. However, since there are more outlets for the publication of material on modern art, *Print Quarterly* may have some difficulty in persuading scholars of contemporary art to look in their direction.

Perhaps one addition to the already agreeable format might be suggested. The publication of a quarterly bibliography of material relating to prints would be extremely useful. Similar journals like *Turner Studies* incorporate this feature and it is an indispensable way of keeping up with current research.

Brian Allen

Dr Allen is assistant director of the Paul Mellon Centre for Studies in British Art.

Scottish Slavonic Review is published from the department of Slavonic languages and literatures in the University of Glasgow at £4.25 per issue. Since last summer when the *Review* was reviewed in *THESE*, it has established itself as a twice-yearly publication with each issue carrying illustrations. The next issue, Autumn 1985, will include the first publication of some letters by Sergei Escenin (one to Isadora Duncan), an article by Y. D. Levin on Robert Burns in Russia, and R. F. Christian on Tolstoy's letters as a reflection of the man and the thinker.

Scottish Academic Press publishes a monograph series as a complement to the *British Journal of Educational Psychology*, the second of which has just been published. *Recent Advances in Classroom Research* is edited by Neville Beards and Charles De'forges and costs £7.50.

JOURNALS

HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

Called to order

Parliamentary History edited by Evelline Cruickshanks once a year £12.50 (hard cover); £7.50 (paperback) published by Alan Sutton

The harsh economic climate endured by higher education in the early 1980s was certainly not the best time to contemplate establishing a new historical journal. Many hard-pressed libraries were seeking to cut back on, rather than add to, the number of journals which they purchased. In these circumstances it is much to their credit that three historians (Eveline Cruickshanks, David Hayton and Clyde Jones) recognized the need for a new historical journal and surprisingly

overcame the major financial obstacles and academic hurdles barring their way.

Parliamentary History, launched in 1982, is largely the work of these three scholars who have collaborated for some years at the History of Parliament Trust and the Institute of Historical Research in London. Their research into a vast range of political archives brought them into contact with many scholars, young and old, on both sides of the Atlantic, who shared with them a profound interest in the history of parliament but who found it difficult to find a suitable journal to publish their work. Led by Evelline Cruickshanks they decided to set up a new and independent journal, given house room by the Institute of Historical Research, they set up the Parliamentary History Yearbook Trust as a registered charity and established a Board of Trustees to oversee their financial administration and accounts. Together with Aubrey Newman of the University of Leicester and Richard

Davis of Washington University, St Louis, they formed an editorial committee to manage the journal and they appointed editorial advisers on both sides of the Atlantic to vet contributions. Subsidies were secured for the first three issues and Alan Sutton of Gloucester agreed to continue publishing the yearbook if a viable circulation was reached during this period. Due to the sterling efforts of the editorial committee and its American associate committee, the Yearbook is now distributed in the USA by St Martin's Press of New York and it has reached a sufficiently large circulation to make it economically self-sufficient.

The success is entirely justified. The format of the journal is attractive, its range is a skilful combination of the wide and the specialized, and its contents are of a high calibre. Each volume contains six to nine major articles, several short notes and documents, two or three lengthy review essays, and about twenty-five page-length reviews. The editorial committee decided to opt for a single, but substantial, annual publication rather than a journal appearing in several parts each year. This saves libraries expense in displaying and binding serial parts and it allows them to buy *Parliamentary History* as a separate

monograph each year. The major advantage of *Parliamentary History* are its strong sense of identity, the coherence of its contents, and its ability to cover a defined field over a considerable time span. Its declared aim is to cover the origins, development and historical importance of parliamentary institutions in the British Isles (including the Irish and Scottish parliaments) from the middle ages to the 20th century. This remit has been interpreted generously. It includes the institutional and political history of parliament, legislation and procedure, parliamentary management and political structure, elections and electioneering, and even the architecture and representative art of the various parliaments. Essays on many of these subjects have already appeared in the yearbook. The editorial committee, however, will need to note two possible dangers. Their remit might be interpreted so widely that it includes any political subject, even social and economic topics, with but a tenuous connection with the history of parliament. The yearbook might then lose its coherence and its identity. Conversely, historical interests of the editorial committee might also narrow the focus of the journal. Their own historical interests lie largely in the 18th and early 19th centuries. Con-

tributions to the first four yearbooks are overwhelmingly in the period from about 1550 to 1850. The medieval parliament is underrepresented (as are the Irish and Scottish parliaments), while there is a notable shortage of articles on parliamentary history after 1850.

The success of academic journals depends most heavily upon the quality of their contributors. *Parliamentary History* has so far been very fortunate in the calibre of the articles, essays and reviews commissioned by or submitted to its editors. It has attracted contributions from such mature scholars as Norman Gash, Geoffrey Holmes and J. H. Hexter, from younger scholars now making a name for themselves, such as John A. Phillips, Marie Peters and Jeremy Black; besides giving opportunities to young scholars to publish their research for the first time. The two-part essay by Professor Gash and all of the substantial review essays, in particular, are worth the subscription of any scholar interested in the history of parliament.

H. T. Dickinson

H. T. Dickinson is Richard Lodge Professor of British History at the University of Edinburgh.

Up to the minute

Modern and Contemporary France edited by Eric Cahn, Tony Chafer and Brian Jenkins four times a year £8.50 per annum; £3.00 (unwaged) published by the Association for the Study of Modern and Contemporary France

Most teachers and many students in the field of French studies are already familiar with *Modern and Contemporary France*, the stimulating, if short, review published on behalf of the Association for the Study of Modern and Contemporary France by an excellent editorial trio from Portsmouth Polytechnic. Students and teachers who are not familiar with it certainly should be.

Each issue provides a balanced menu of four or five brief analytical articles in English or in French. They range over the whole field of French studies: politics, society, the economy, the arts and culture. Recent issues have included items on New Caledonia, *L'enseignement philosophique en France*, the media under Mitterrand, and the proposed Savary education law.

There is also a very useful section on "current events" – brief notes on current developments and up-to-date events. There is then a reviews section which is especially impressive by its wide range of publications; it covers both English and American books, and an excellent presentation of recent French works. There are review articles, short reviews and a well-organized, subject-entailed publications list. Each issue also provides a list of recent articles in French periodicals. Finally, this review also gives details of the wide variety of meetings, discussions and publications of the association. It should perhaps be noted that the proceedings of the annual conferences of the association have been published separately.

On the one hand, this review is a most valuable tool for students and teachers in many disciplines who are concerned with contemporary France. The articles are short, scholarly and completely up-to-date. On the other hand the efforts, by the editors, to exclude excessive jargonizing means that readers can follow and appreciate articles in specialists other than their own, and keep up with developments in related fields. It is to be hoped these features of interdisciplinarity and immediacy will be maintained. My other wish would be for a slightly larger, or at least clearer, print style.

This review can be recommended to all postgraduates and is a valuable complement to discipline journals (like *West European Politics*) for all teachers and researchers interested in contemporary France.

Howard Machin

Howard Machin is lecturer in French government at the London School of Economics.

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Published for the Association of Sexual and Marital Therapists
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For further details of the conference and sample copies of the journal please write to Peter Lake, Butterworth Scientific Ltd, Westbury House, Bury Street, Guildford, GU2 8BH.

Butterworths

Annual Review of Applied Linguistics

Editor: Professor Robert Kaplan
University of Southern California

Broad coverage of this rapidly developing field includes sections on bilingualism, sociolinguistics, psycholinguistics, lexicography and computer-assisted instruction. Volume 6 will be published late in 1985.

Volume 5 (1984): £18.00 Institutions; £11.00 Individuals.

ISSN 0267-1905

Studies in Second Language Acquisition

Editor: Professor Albert Valdman
Indiana University

In three issues per year, one of which is devoted to a single theme or topic, this journal investigates problems and issues in foreign language learning and second language acquisition.

Volume 7 (1985): £23.00 Institutions; £13.00 Individuals; special rates for members of TESOL and AILA.

ISSN 0272-2631

Perspectives in American History

Editors: Professors Bernard Bailyn, S. Thernstrom and D. Fleming
Charles Warren Center for Studies in American History, Harvard University

Annual journal consisting of articles and review essays on American history and the comparative history of Europe and America.

Volume 2 (1985): £21.00 Institutions; £10.00 Individuals

ISSN 0079-0990

Prospects

Editor: Professor Jack Salzman
Center for American Culture Studies, Columbia University

A multidisciplinary journal, eclectic in approach, which aims to present exceptional works of criticism that elucidate the essential nature of the American character. Two issues per year.

Volume 10 (1985): £35.00 Institutions; £19.00 Individuals; special rates for members of BAAS/RAAS.

ISSN 0361-2333

Cambridge University Press
The Edinburgh Building, Shaftesbury Road, Cambridge CB2 2RU, England

JOURNALS

HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

The centre ground

Catalyst: a journal of policy debate edited by Keith Middlemas
four times a year
£9.00 per annum; single issue £2.50
published by Catalyst Publishing Ltd

Those occupying the centre ground of British politics, the wets as they are most popularly known, have recently been regrouping their forces. There is a new confidence among members of this fraternity, who are to be found forming pressure groups inside the Conservative Party and employment institutes outside. This confidence is borne of the firm conviction and accumulating evidence that this Government has no answer to the problems of mass unemployment that bedevil the nation. It is not therefore surprising to find the launch of a new journal of policy debate, *Catalyst*, the first issue of which addresses the issue of economic management and whose contributions in the large appear to occupy the centre ground. The launch of the journal is timely and may be regarded as yet a further sign of the growing intellectual confidence of the centre.

Catalyst is for those who wish to have a voice in making public policy, for those who wish to intervene in the public debate but who do not have the time or inclination to become political activists in the full sense of the word. Each issue will concentrate on major issues, "close to the threshold of major decisions" and attempt thereby to inform and stimulate a wider and more informed debate of these issues. It will contain a coherent group of original articles devoted to a topic which is central to present and future government policy. It will provide a platform for views which are detached from the sectional interests of the major two political parties, thus enabling the authors to identify claims which rank lower than the more obvious benefits in politicians' minds. Equity and justice in the longer-term national interest are claimed to be just such issues and it is difficult not to agree that recent governments have paid scant attention to these issues.

The first volume contains contributions from, among others, James Prior and Richard Layard, individuals who have recently played a central role in regrouping the centre's forces. It would, however, be wrong to imply that the volume contains no more than a restatement of centre views for there is about the contributions, as there is about the politics of part of the centre,

a new radicalism. A radicalism borne out of the notion that markets, while they may not work perfectly, and clear only slowly, cannot be ignored and that market solutions in the context of a wide dispersion of power are to be preferred to the corporatist and statist solutions of the sixties and seventies. Far from eliminating the need for government action such a view emphasizes the crucial role that governments play in ensuring that markets work and in eliminating the unwanted side effects of some market outcomes.

This theme of reliance on the outcome of suitable modified markets emerges time and again in the contributions to the first volume; in the papers by Andrew Britton, director of the "Keynesian" National Institute of Economic and Social Research, who argues that "microeconomic measures which accompany demand management could consist of freeing markets and making them more flexible" and the paper by Layard which sets out a package for reforming the supply-side of the economy and introducing a "market-friendly" incomes policy. These constitute incidentally the two most interesting and informative contributions to this volume.

The contributions to this first volume are of an almost universally high standard. In addition to the above, Sidney Pollard, a distinguished economic historian, provides an overview of economic management during the last decade; Wynne Godley, director of the department of applied economics at Cambridge, provides the sort of pessimistic unemployment forecast we have come to expect, and increasingly respect, from this organization; and William Butler of Yale and the LSE provides an interesting and accessible discussion of some of the theoretical issues preoccupying macroeconomists at this time. However, the contributions do not come solely from academics; William Keegan of *The Observer* provides a critique of the practice of monetarism in Britain, and Tommaso Padoa-Schioppa, formerly director-general for economic and financial affairs at the European Commission examines the case for the reform of the international monetary system.

In all, this volume constitutes an informative and provocative first issue, produced by a distinguished list of contributors. It deserves a wide readership. The second issue promises a similar high standard on the subject of defence policy and I for one will look forward to reading it.

R. F. Elliott

Dr Elliott is senior lecturer in political economy at the University of Aberdeen.



Anton Dolin as Satan in a 1931 production of the ballet *Job*, based on a scenario by Sir Geoffrey Keynes, brother of the economist. The picture appears in an issue of *Dance Research*, published twice yearly by the Society for Dance Research.

Whither religion?

Religion Today: a journal of contemporary religions edited by Peter Clarke
three times a year
£3.00 per annum
published by The Centre for New Religious Movements, King's College London

It is sometimes thought that "secularization" is a meaningful master concept that sums up the general relationship between religion and modernity. However, this word signifies not only theories which are closely related but also disconnected ones, and even possible contradictions; for example, the death of God (for one frame of reference) as opposed to the disengagement that enables religion to return to its "true nature" (for another).

Religion Today mainly answers a need which is prior to the production of theory. It provides essential up-to-date information on the very complex and diverse fields of the study of contemporary religions. Judging from the three issues so far published, its contributors are widely readable and their specialisms yet still scholarly.

The manifoldness of the religious phenomena to be glimpsed through the covers of this journal makes it clear why so many varied understandings of the idea of "secularization" have occurred in theorizing.

Instead of being yet another publication which is religiously committed, *Religion Today* is committed to provide a lively forum for the study of religions. Attractively produced in magazine format, it issues from King's College London and basically consists of fairly short articles, but also carries useful summaries of research and book reviews.

An important theme for the journal is that of current trends in traditional religion, for example Anglicanism and Roman Catholicism. Thus an account of a recent venture in schooling between Roman Catholics and Anglicans chronicled a resolution of two general problems, the churches' difficulties in relating both to each other and to modern differentiated society. Some scholars argue that the stress of the latter relationship, together with the renewal evidence by the charismatic movement (which the journal also covers), are making the churches more relevant to modern society.

Since *Religion Today* is concerned with all aspects of contemporary religions in the western democracies and Japan (with a focus on the UK) the new religious movements are well represented. It has become increasingly clear that only one generalization can validly be made about them: that

is, that no generalization is possible. Already the journal has sampled much of the range (from the "Rasties" to goddess worship springing from contemporary feminism; from movements concerned with manipulating the self to more traditional, transcendental sects like the "Moonies"; from Hinduism adapted like ethnic cuisine to the taste of the West to the Japanese Soka Gakkai). The diversity of new religious movements is consistent both with an interpretation that sees them as the last splutter of religion and with one that understands them as the prelude to another great awakening. Philosophy, theology, sociological theory and even relevant law are not ignored by *Religion Today*. Thomas Luckmann and others define "religion" very widely as the transcendence of biology resulting in the individuation of the human organism. Within the covers of the last issue there was a consideration of this "invisible religion" thesis and, formally unrelated to it, a discussion of surrogate motherhood in the light of religious tradition. juxtapositions such as these in this journal implicitly make points of their own about "secularization".

Geoffrey Ahern

Dr Ahern researches for the C. S. Lewis Centre for the Study of Religion and Modernity.

JOURNALS

HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

The proper study of mankind

Anthropology Today edited by Jonathan Benthall
six times a year
£7.00 per annum (individuals); £8.00 per annum (institutions)
published by the Royal Anthropological Institute

Anthropology Today, published by the Royal Anthropological Institute, is the successor to *RAIN*, the institute's newsletter published since 1974. The newsletter complemented the RAI's main academic journal, *Man*, which concentrates on specialist articles, reviews, and book reviews. *RAIN* offered short articles of general interest, RAI house news and short pieces of news from the universities, research institutions and museums.

Anthropology Today is a more extensive production than its predecessor, with a less crowded layout and a more durable cover. There are more pages (32 in each of the first two issues) but the actual amount of text is probably comparable with that in the longer issues of *RAIN*. The contents moreover are similar to those of *RAIN*. Each issue has a long article at its centre, surrounded by a mix of shorter articles, editorials, reviews, conference reports, announcements and adverts.

The main article in the first issue was a long survey by Paul Huxley of British ethnographic film. Ostensibly about "recent developments", this is really an obituary for a school of film-making which developed around Granada's *Disappearing World* series in the 1970s, and which died partly because of the costs of meeting imposed by the BBC in the 1980s. The central article in the second issue was a timely piece by Jonathan Webb on the background to religious conflict in the Holy Land, tracing many of the cleavages back to the Ottoman millet system of administration in which religious congregations became administrative and judicial units as well.

Other contributions have been slighter but often informative. Frances D'Souza surveyed six years of disaster research to reveal that major disasters can be predicted early through monitoring of basic economic indicators such as grain and livestock prices. Polly Hill considered the problems which unreliable data pose for development economists and argued that they need fewer and more accurate statistics and more scepticism about their reliability. Michael Hitchcock explored official Indonesian times of minorities in Irian Jaya. Roy Willis analysed male urination postures and

Edmund Leach accused Sir James Frazer of distortion in the abridged edition of *The Golden Bough*. There have also been review articles on human biology, development literature and Germaine Greer, as well as notes on pottery research in Egypt and conferences spread between Oxford and Crago.

Obviously, in a journal of this type which addresses so many issues and audiences, and which has such a rapid throughput of material, the quality of the contributions must vary. All the same, *Anthropology Today*, like its predecessor, promises to be a very useful journal, and for anyone interested in ethnographic film or applied anthropology it will be required reading. But its major role is as a general forum in which both insiders and outsiders can make contact and find out what is going on in anthropology. In a world of cuts and retrenchment, widely scattered members of small academic disciplines need a forum such as this if they are to survive at all.

J. S. Eades

Dr Eades is lecturer in anthropology at the University of Kent.

Playing the game

The British Journal of Sports History edited by Tony Mangan, John Lowerson and Richard Cox
three times a year
£18.00 per annum (individuals); £30 per annum (institutions)
published by Frank Cass

Social historians have become increasingly aware of the value of the study of sports and amusements in reflecting valuable evidence of their historical context. Historians of sport have a longer, if somewhat narrower, interest in the same territory. This new journal has appeared to meet this growing interest. In the words of its editors, its aims are to:

stimulate, promote and coordinate interest in the history of sport, recreation and leisure, with special, but not exclusive reference to the British Isles, and to advance scholarship in the study of these various aspects of social history by providing a forum for the discussion of new approaches, ideas and information.

The journal appears three times a year, each issue being something over a hundred pages. The bulk of each issue is given over to generally short articles and the remainder to reviews which, at their best, offer the reviewer several pages to develop their ideas in some depth. The second issue contained a survey on the literature on the

history of sport in Britain (mostly recent and clearly not intended to be comprehensive) and the third issue the first of a regular annual bibliography of publications on the history of British sport. While this reflects the very widely varying quality of publications, it will be of obvious value. On occasion, single issues will be devoted to a common theme, the second issue addresses the theme of "Society, Religion and Sport".

With close links to the fledgling British Society of Sports History and a growing international editorial board, the journal is obviously well placed to promote research in the history of sport, and as its articles make clear it is research, rather than the earlier antiquarianism of sports historians, that is its goal. While some articles remain largely descriptive, others seek to move beyond their immediate subject and to argue the important perspective they offer on more traditional historical concerns, notably in the field of class relationships and ideology. In the varying quality and differing interests of the authors it is possible to see some tension between the history, and the anthropology, of sport. As yet, the journal offers fairly unambitious theoretical perspectives, and is (perhaps deliberately) vague on the boundaries of a subject that embraces both organized sport and the history of leisure. Individual authors hint at the perspectives to be gained from allied work in the disciplines of geography, economics and, in particular, the anthropology of games, and it is the journal's stated intention to be an interdisciplinary forum. The range of the published articles to date reflects the patchy historical coverage with studies being richest and most successful for the modern period.

Previous articles on the history of sport have tended to appear either in more general historical journals or more specialized journals devoted for example to the history of education. The appearance of the *British Journal* therefore offers an opportunity for a more sustained debate, particularly in its forthcoming special issues on obvious themes like "Sport and working-class culture". It is to be hoped that future issues will draw on a wider range of participants and tackle a wider chronological spread. This, and perhaps a more flexible attitude to the length of articles (some leave a reader wanting further substantiation or development), should ensure a more adequate awareness of historical context and relative significance. If the editors are unduly apologetic about the potential value of their subject, they do need to guard against a tendency to offer a perfunctory historical context and a claim for the role of sport that neglects other important historical forces in, for example, the gaining of empire and maintenance of class hegemony.

That said, this is a journal that deserves to attract a much larger crowd of interested spectators than just those professional participants in the history of sport.

John Walter

John Walter is lecturer in history at the University of Essex.

Model virtues

Economic Modelling edited by Homa Motameni
four times a year
£78.00 per annum; single issues £23.40
published by Butterworths

Since the early 1960s there has been a rapid increase in the use of economic models which attempt to structure an economic system in a way which makes it possible to simulate and to explore the effects of various changes on the system. Existing journals which concentrate on specific aspects of economic modelling or tend to cover all the social sciences and so do not deal exclusively with economics, *Economic Modelling*, which is published quarterly, is solely concerned with economics and will deal with all aspects of modelling in the discipline.

One of its main aims is the documentation of existing models and included in the first five issues are descriptions of the London Business School econometric model of the UK, the Liverpool macroeconomic model of the UK and the new defunct Southampton econometric model. The journal is designed to provide a complete version of existing models with the result that one is given the basic theoretical structure, the model's simulation properties and a full listing of its equations. Such comprehensive coverage is to be warmly welcomed as the complete form of many models currently in use is often not readily accessible. It is intended that once a model has been published in *Economic Modelling*, any subsequent revisions can be published, thus enabling the student and professional economist to follow the evolution of a particular model and to keep abreast of new developments.

Economic Modelling has been highly successful in providing an international forum for papers in modelling. So far it has published a quarterly model for the Federal Republic of Germany, a comparative static model of the Chilean economy, a general equilibrium model of the Turkish economy and a forthcoming issue will contain the hitherto unpublished Federal Reserve Board quarterly econometric model of the USA. The Norwegian experience of macroeconomic models for policy purposes, has been documented, as has the role of

miniature models in the development and application of a general equilibrium model of the Australian economy.

Papers are not confined to macroeconomic models. Microeconomic models and the methodological aspects of model building are also covered. The result is a balanced mix of theoretical and applied articles. An extremely helpful non-technical self-contained abstract is given at the beginning of each paper. Each issue contains a list of relevant papers on economic modelling that have appeared in other journals and a calendar of forthcoming events. A total of three reviews appeared in the issues for 1984.

This is an excellent journal which will appeal to all economists interested in modelling. All able UK undergraduate students and their teachers will undoubtedly appreciate the documentation and updating of the numerous UK forecasting models even if many of the other papers may be technically inaccessible to them.

J. F. Bradley

J. F. Bradley is senior lecturer in economics at Queen's University, Belfast.

PERGAMON PRESS

NEW JOURNALS IN THE SOCIAL SCIENCES 1985-1986

HOLOCAUST & GENOCIDE STUDIES

An International Journal
Published in association with the United States Holocaust Memorial Council and Yad Vashem
Editor-in-Chief: H. J. CARGAS, Webster University, 470 East Lockwood, St. Louis, MO 63119-3194, USA
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JOURNALS

HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

World of work

Journal of Labor Economics
edited by Edward P. Lazear
four times a year
\$30.00 per annum (individuals); \$60.00 per annum (institutions)
published by University of Chicago Press

The *Journal of Labor Economics* was launched in January 1983 by the University of Chicago Press in conjunction with the Economics Research Center of the National Opinion Research Center with the express aim of providing a forum for high quality theoretical and empirical work in labour economics. The intention was to establish a journal which would collect the best papers in labour economics in one place. How far have these laudable aims been achieved in the first two years of its life?

There is no doubt that the journal

has attracted work of the highest quality from some of the leading labour economists. Among these there has been a pleasing mixture of old and new generations - the first paper in the inaugural issue, for example, gave George Lewis a welcome chance to update his classic work of 1963 on the relative wage effects of unions. Each issue contains five or six substantial papers and so far no room has been found for shorter articles and notes, although whether by editorial design or accident of submission is not clear. The typical paper reflects current "best practice" in applied economics: an important question; a carefully specified and presented model; and the use of appropriate econometric methodology with due attention to data problems. In this respect, the standard of work that has found its way into the journal has generally been very high.

To date the journal has contained few purely abstract pieces which is much to its credit. The attention devoted to econometric specification and estimation is a reflection of the development of labour economics during the 1970s and 1980s. The availability of information on labour matters,

particularly panel data, has attracted the intellectual interest of skilled econometricians. Several important recent developments in econometrics have had their origin in the questions raised, and problems faced, by labour economists.

The journal has produced one special issue devoted to essays in honour of Melvin Reder and a large supplement to the January 1985 issue. The latter, in particular, is an extremely valuable collection of papers on female participation and employment in 12 countries originally presented at a conference held in England in 1983. Unlike some conference proceedings, these contributions have clearly been subjected to a fairly rigorous editorial process. In addition, it provides a forum for some of the pioneers in this area - Jacob Mincer, Gary Becker and Glen Cain - to place the recent work in focus. Anyone interested in the role of women in the labour force and policy issues relating thereto should read the first and last contributions in this volume by Mincer and Cain respectively. One may not agree with their views but the perspective they offer is considerable. It is to be hoped that the journal will continue to publish collections of this standard.

The journal claims to be comprehensive and indeed it has covered a wide range of significant issues including aspects of unemployment, wage determination, minimum wages, optimal labour market contracts, re-

tirement, quits and layoffs, and education. Perhaps the first two years have been over-dominated by papers relating in one way or another to unions with almost a quarter of the 46 papers published falling into that category. However, this fact is not too surprising since union behaviour is an important element in the labour market and has attracted considerable attention from economists. The balance is, however, likely to be restored somewhat in the future: none of the announced forthcoming titles appears to relate to unions.

The editorial statement in the first issue expressed the wish that the journal would soon be required reading for active labour economists, manpower specialists and students of industrial relations. Given the quality of the journal, the first of these wishes should already be saturated but the level of technical competence required of the reader may limit its appeal to the other two categories of audience. If so, it is rather a pity; however, textbooks of the future will undoubtedly draw heavily on references from the journal and it is set to make a major mark on the understanding of labour market issues by this and subsequent generations of scholars.

Brian Chiplin

Brian Chiplin is professor of industrial economics at the University of Nottingham.

Growing interest

Portuguese Studies
edited by the Department of Portuguese, King's College London
once a year
£15.00 per annum (UK); £18.00 per annum (overseas) published by the Modern Humanities Research Association

In welcoming the appearance of this new journal, which is devoted to the literature, culture and history of Portugal, Brazil and the Portuguese speaking countries of Africa, one should see it as in some way marking the coming of age of Portuguese studies in this country.

For a long time British interest in Portuguese culture was confined to the great poet, Luís de Camões. This dates back to an age when European overseas empires, of which the Portuguese was one of the earliest, were a large part of an apparently unchanging political scene, and when ancient classical studies formed the basis of our education and literary tastes. However, during the early decades of our own century the first chair of Portuguese (the only other one is of very recent creation) was set up in King's College London, and its first holder, Edgar Prestage, made important contributions to Portuguese history. At the same time a distinguished German scholar, A. F. G. Bell, made Portuguese literature as a whole known to the academic public.

Since the end of the last war, and as a consequence of the growth in Hispanic

studies generally (of which very naturally it has been seen as a part, despite the traditional cultural isolation of Spain and Portugal) the one from the other) Portuguese has become an integral part of modern language studies in a good many of our universities and other institutions of higher education. With these considerations in mind the first volume of *Portuguese Studies* deserves mention and commendation.

The new journal is to appear once a year, a practical recognition of the still relatively limited strength of Portuguese studies in this country. Further it will include not only articles and reviews, but also literary translations and a survey of recent research. These features, all of which are exemplified in this first number, mark the journal out as a serious academic undertaking. One wonders however about the wisdom of requiring articles to be written in English, although in certain cases "arrangements may be made for translation". In following the practice of the *Modern Language Review* (also published by the MHR), rather than that of its closer fellow, the *Bulletin of Hispanic Studies*, which publishes in the three main Peninsular languages as well as English, the new review may run the risk of limiting its coverage too much to contributions from the English-speaking world. There seems little good reason for not accepting material in Portuguese, a language that will be known to all regular readers of this journal. Indeed, of the 14 articles in the first volume, four have been translated from Portuguese.

The range of articles, both for topics and authors, bodes well for the future of the publication. Sixteenth-century verse and prose are represented by four contributions (including the text of a hitherto unpublished romance); 19th and 20th-century literature in the

persons of the novelists Herculano and Eça and the poets Cesário Verde and Pessoa comes next, and then the natural extension of Portuguese culture in Brazil, with articles on the novelist Machado de Assis, at present the object of much critical interest, and the poet Jorge de Lima. Portuguese Africa takes its place with an account of journalism in Angola, and Portuguese colonial history and a curious episode from 20th-century Portugal are the subjects of two further studies. Finally, and outside Portuguese studies as such, there is a closely argued and very informative analysis of Roland Barthes and his fellows in modern French literary theory. The contributors of these varied and generally valuable articles include several established scholars from this country, both British and Portuguese, and others from Portugal itself and Brazil. There are in addition several reviews of books from here and the United States, and an impressive list of British and American books, and these recently completed in British universities. These last two items cover literature, history and the social sciences and the whole of the Portuguese-speaking world.

Professor Helder Macedo and his colleagues at King's College London are to be congratulated on launching an attractively-produced volume of clear academic quality and commendable aims. Everyone from the broad field of Hispanic studies will wish this new addition to our academic humanism long life and continuing success.

Frank Pierce

Frank Pierce was until recently professor of Hispanic studies at the University of Sheffield.

funding policy - for example, the introduction of new committee structures in which several related disciplines would be considered together. One of these, the Social Affairs Committee, has decided to advertise in the wider academic community the range, content and orientation of its sponsored research through the publication of a new journal.

This is to be welcomed - and for reasons that go beyond the ritual noises we make in favour of all new journals. Faced with the still winds of economic recession, the research councils have had to look more closely at the tangible results of the work they sponsor. While much ESRC-funded research ended up in commercially published form and thus filtered through to the academic community, some of it regrettably languished unread and gathering dust in the British Library. Now that the ESRC has taken the bold step towards more selective funding through the identification of research initiatives (such as the future of the welfare state, ageing and inequalities in health), better dissemination of this work is vital.

In its first issue, an editorial by the then chairman of the Social Affairs Committee, Professor Raymond

Illesley, spiritedly justified the *Quarterly Journal's* existence: the wide disciplinary range of the new committees creates a problem in dealing with an academic world where subject-area boundaries are firmly institutionalized, and for the new research initiatives policy to succeed (with 'allocational justice being seen to be done) better contacts with the academic community need to be nurtured. Accordingly, the *Journal* will contain several different sorts of contributions: state-of-the-art reviews, reports of workshops, progress reports and end-of-grant reports, documents relating to research initiatives, articles arising from grants and essays commissioned from other ESRC committees. One hopes there will also be the occasional item critical of the ESRC itself or raising those awkward issues posed by funded research.

Cynics often say that getting a research grant is all a matter of an approach that asks enough questions but not too many; however, the show that the *Journal's* first two issues original, critical and scholarly research. The literature-review approach is represented by Dr

LaFontaine's social anthropology survey of recent work on the family and social change; the scope of a recent initiative is outlined in Duncan Gallie's piece on social change and economic life (including issues such as the informal economy and future attitudes to the work ethic); and essays on recent work cover such areas as redundancy, self-definitions of health and divisions of labour within the household. It is an interdisciplinary mixture that seems to have coherence, though one hopes that future issues will also contain articles exploring the complex relationship between ideology and policy, or the processes by which social problems are constructed.

The Social Affairs Committee have given this lively infant a trial period of three years in which to prove itself; by then it is likely to have become essential reading for all interested in policy-oriented social science, and should help to discourage disciplinary tunnel-vision.

John Macnicol

Dr Macnicol is lecturer in social policy at Bedford College, London.

JOURNALS

HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES



Pirandello in London, 1934. See review, right.

Christian identity

Modern Theology
edited by Kenneth Surin
four times a year
£15.00 per annum (individuals); £30.00 per annum (institutions)
published by Basil Blackwell

A new periodical devoted entirely to theology is quite an event. *Modern Theology* is an 80-page quarterly, edited by Kenneth Surin, who is a member of the religious studies department at the College of St Paul and St Mary, Cheltenham.

In his opening statement of policy Dr Surin says that the new magazine will be non-denominational, and that it will specialise in scholarly articles about theology pertaining to the period from the Reformation until now. The principal aim would be to promote discussion about the interaction between Christian theology and philosophy, science, and history and culture. In effect, *Modern Theology* will seek to find material which will challenge the rapidly increasing conviction that Christian theology, as distinct from the study of religion, no longer forms part of the mainstream of western cultural life and thought. This inevitably requires work of a high order: mere scholarship, in the old-fashioned sense of linguistic skills and a knowledge of arcane sources, no longer guarantees a hearing, and the present-day generation of theologians writers has few, if any, equivalents of people like Nicholas Berdyaev or Simone Weil. Worldwide, the centre of theological attention seems to move between liberation theology - the study of the public role, if any, of Christianity in political change - and Christianity, the more private but just as passionate discourse of claims that Jesus Christ was God and Man. The Vatican has recently condemned experimental theology in both areas, and sooner or later *Modern Theology* will have to reflect the tension. For the moment, however, Dr Surin has concentrated on the equally harsh problems set for Christian theology, and for religion as such, by philosophical analysis.

Modern Theology deserves to succeed. One handicap that it will have to overcome is the fact that any purely theological journal finds it hard to survive if it has no basic constituency in a particular church. The ecumenical movement has made little difference to this situation: people still find it easier to read theology in the church context to which they are accustomed. To take some already existing theological periodicals, *Theology* depends largely upon Anglican readers, and often discusses the internal problems of the Church of England; *New Blackfriars*, the *Heythrop Journal* and the *Downside Review* all rely on their own groups of Roman Catholic supporters. The *Epworth Review* can call on Methodist loyalty, and the *Expository Times* retains the long-established affection of the disappearing Free Churches. Such journals do not find it easy to attract the majority of the ordained ministry, which perhaps reads less than it did, finds reviews expensive, and in any case gains little relief from its pastoral anxieties in other people's more abstract intellectual difficulties. On the basis of the three issues which have so far appeared it looks as though Kenneth Surin is hoping to find an audience of Christian intellectuals who are familiar with modern philosophy as well as with contemporary writing on religion, but who also cling to the hope that it is still possible to construct a systematic Christian theology. He is hardly aiming at the general reader, even of theology, but although much of his material is geared to the specialist, it is not recherché in the style of some of the articles which appear in the *Journal of Theological Studies*, a periodical which, book reviews apart, lacks a convincing image.

This question of image, of building up a personality for the new journal, is all important. One of *Modern Theology's* contemporaries, *New Blackfriars*, has always had a "strong" personality, because its editors have identified willingly with many of the more embattled theological positions in the Roman Catholic Church. Similarly, *Modern Theology* needs its own distinctively new "theological" personality. What emerges from its pages so far is a vigorous struggle by the defenders of Christian theology to break out from the stifling pressures of philosophy. So far, we have had only one article on the religious dimension in literature, and that tied, predictably, to F. R. Leavis. More in this area might strengthen the image.

The bulk of the first four issues consists of scholarly articles of a more or less literary kind on all aspects of Pirandello's work, and by Italian as well as British academics. They include a fair amount of conventional literary history, especially the Italian contributions, side by side with structural, semiotic and Lacanian analyses. The standard is generally speaking high, although one or two contributions might best have been left unpublished, and one might wish on occasion for a greater degree of editorial control. A good feature of the *Yearbook* is its willingness to publish short pieces of four pages or so, and some of the longer articles might profitably have been reduced to this length.

For the literary specialist, I think, the most interesting parts of the journal are the contributions by, or interviews with, professionals or specialists on the theatrical side. Jennifer Lorch's interviews with a leading Pirandello scholar and a leading Pirandello translator are particularly enlightening; both about Pirandello's plays and about the British theatre, for which the plays seem to present peculiar difficulties. Apart from this the journal contains a large number of minor items: book reviews, reviews of Pirandello productions in England and Italy, reports of conferences, bibliographies and indices, and pieces on small-scale topics such as "Pirandello in Poland". While some of these read on occasion rather like a school magazine (do we really need a report on the annual Italian Day of the University of Liverpool Italian department?), a lot of useful and interesting information is collected together, especially in the theatre reviews.

Pirandello merits a British journal all to himself, the *Yearbook* justifies itself by the new avenues it opens up in its field, and by doing the sort of things that longer-established, more costly journals generally would not do. It is a low-budget publication, typed, presumably, by departmental secretaries, and not particularly attractive to look at. But it has improved in this respect, and new office technology should allow it to improve further still.

New avenues

The Yearbook of the British Pirandello Society
edited by Jennifer Lorch
once a year
£3.50 per annum
published by the British Pirandello Society

Almost fifty years after his death, Pirandello's plays are still remarkably popular in Britain as well as in Italy. The frequency of amateur productions in this country has been particularly striking, and for a non-English writer the number of professional productions has also been relatively high. Yet most academic work on the actor does not do much to account for this popularity. Mainly because of his strongly philosophical character, Pirandello's critics have concentrated on the content of his plays, and had little to say about dramatic form and effect.

The Pirandello Society's *Yearbook*, which first appeared in 1981, has set out to bridge this gap between academic study and the interests of the theatre-going public, by encouraging the "tendency toward content discussion" and focusing on questions of "structure and dramatic value". The result is uneven character, but which makes a refreshing and original contribution both to Italian and to theatre studies.

The bulk of the first four issues consists of scholarly articles of a more or less literary kind on all aspects of Pirandello's work, and by Italian as well as British academics. They include a fair amount of conventional literary history, especially the Italian contributions, side by side with structural, semiotic and Lacanian analyses. The standard is generally speaking high, although one or two contributions might best have been left unpublished, and one might wish on occasion for a greater degree of editorial control. A good feature of the *Yearbook* is its willingness to publish short pieces of four pages or so, and some of the longer articles might profitably have been reduced to this length.

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David Robey

David Robey is a fellow of Wolfson College, Oxford.

Longman and Sage have both announced journals to be launched next spring. *Open Learning*, edited by David Grignon, will be published three times a year by Longman and will be concerned with distance teaching and training. From Sage comes the *European Journal of Communication*, edited by Jay G. Blumler, Karl Erik Rosengren and Denis McQuail. Published four times a year, its subject will be all aspects of mass communication.

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Managing Editor
Ann Newton
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Both the Journal and the Cambridge Political Economy Society which manages it have the aim of providing a forum for new research approaches to economics and of encouraging the development of realistic analyses of actual economies, following the tradition of Marx, Kalecki and Keynes.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO POLITICAL ECONOMY

Editors: John Eatwell, Murray Milgate and Giancarlo De Vivo
Volume 4 (1985), 1 issue. £10.00 (U.K.)/\$26.00 (Overseas)

Contributions to Political Economy is an annual publication that publishes articles on the theory and history of political economy which fall broadly within a critical tradition in economic thought, and also considers the work of the 19th century economists, Marx, Keynes and Stale.

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF THE SOCIOLOGY OF LAW

Editor: Maureen Cain
Volume 13 (1985), 4 issues. £33.00 (U.K.)/\$77.00 (Overseas)

This is a widely read journal of international interest. It publishes articles and reviews on such varied disciplines as the sociology of civil and criminal law, international law, criminology, political science, and anthropology.

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Editor: John Coleman
Volume 8 (1985), 4 issues. £29.50 (U.K.)/\$75.00 (Overseas)

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Reviews of new science and technology journals are due to be published in the September 27 issue of the T.H.E.S.

THE QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF SOCIAL AFFAIRS

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JOURNALS

HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

A common project

History and Anthropology
edited by François Hartog, Lucette
Valest and Nathan Wachtel
Irregular number of parts per volume
£38.00 per volume (individuals);
£76.00 per volume (institutions)
published by Harwood Academic

Each issue of this journal is devoted to a particular theme of mutual interest to historians and anthropologists. Eight or nine articles are led off with a substantial and valuable introduction by a guest editor discussing the "state of the art" of the theme in question. This is followed by an extensive bibliography (though by the third issue it has dwindled to a quite brief and idiosyncratic afterthought). Each number is, then, effectively a book in its own right.

The theme of the first three issues are respectively *Guns* (edited by Jean-Claude Schmitt), *The Discovery of Law* (edited by Sally Humphreys), and *Interpreting Illness* (edited by Marc Augé); the next issue will be on *Collective Memories*. The overall editors of the journal are closely associated with the *Annales* group, and state in their preface that they wish the journal to allow "anthropologists and historians to come together on a project and pursue what then becomes common research" by confronting their material, and crossing their questionnaires, before publishing together the results of their inquiry.

These are laudable aims, and will no doubt take time to evolve. So far, contributors from one discipline are variously sensitive to the other, but

one cannot talk of the development of a common project. Indeed, as Sally Humphreys remarks, there is some danger of historically-minded anthropologists and anthropology-minded historians sailing right past each other, since each side is searching for what the other finds unsatisfactory in their own discipline. Neither editors nor contributors confront directly the epistemological and methodological issues that divide and unite the two disciplines, probably quite rightly, but some of the articles illustrate amply the value of a permanent dialogue between them.

Ironically, many of the articles by historians take a synchronic perspective, while some of the anthropologists place greater emphasis on process and transformation. The issue on *Collective Memories* has contributions only by historians, who necessarily rely heavily on the will, ironic form (the issue is copiously illustrated); the two themes edited by anthropologists invite a more processual approach. It is unfortunate that many of the contributions by French historians assume without further reflection that "history" equals European history, and that in both French issues people are repeatedly assumed to be men.

However, overall the journal has much to recommend it. The themes so far selected are worthy of exploration, and the format chosen allows relatively speedy publication of recent research on a particular issue. Whether it will stimulate a more substantial dialogue between historians and anthropologists than that already encouraged in existing journals remains to be seen. Probably its most distinctive feature is to provide a regular venue for the publication of French research for an English-speaking audience, a function slightly marred by the indifferent quality of some of the translations, and the publication of a few articles in French. This is probably the most significant



An illustration from *History and Anthropology*, reviewed left.

JOURNALS RECEIVED

The following are new journals which may be reviewed in *THESE* at a later date:

Advertising Law and Practice
edited by Richard Lawson
six times a year
published by Frank Cass

Computer Law and Practice: the Journal of computer and communications law
edited by Stephen Saxby
six times a year
published by Frank Cass

Contemporary Music Review
edited by Nigel Osborne
Irregular number of issues per volume
published by Harwood Academic

Defense Analysis
edited by Martin Edmonds
four times a year
published by Brassey Defence Publishers (Pergamon)

Development Policy Review: the Journal of the Overseas Development Institute
edited by John Howell and Sheila Page
twice a year
published by Sage

Educational Psychology in Practice
edited by Peter C. Love
four times a year
published by Longman

English Today
edited by Tom McArthur
four times a year
published by Cambridge University Press

European Management Journal
edited by Tom Milne
three times a year
published by Basil Blackwell

The George Eliot - George Henry Lewes Newsletter
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by Geoffrey Crossick

The Collected Essays of Asa Briggs
volume one: Words, Numbers, Places, People
volume two: Images, Problems, Standpoints, Forecasts
Harvester Press, £30.00 each
ISBN 0 7100 0940 0 and 0 7100 0941 1

Was I alone in finding Asa Briggs's recent *A Social History of England* an essentially disappointing work, in spite of its elegance and breadth? It was a disappointment precisely because it failed to convey that sense of vitality and innovation that has made social history so interesting over the last couple of decades, and of which Briggs was himself a pioneer. These two volumes of collected essays help me understand why that ambitious work looked so much more of it.

There is a continuing tension in Asa Briggs's work between the desire to be both an academic innovator and an essayist. He comments, in an affectionate discussion of G. M. Young, that "the essay was his ideal form", and that is a medium very attractive to Briggs himself. We glimpse it again in a connected essay on G. M. Trevelyan, one which admires more than it can criticize in the work of a quintessentially English historian who believed in "the poetry of history" and its appeal to a wider reading public. I sensed an envy for Trevelyan's freedom to indulge in less than academic history, in a more deeply felt evocation of a social past. It is a freedom that Briggs is too clearly denied, and which he would deny himself. Yet that style of the essayist dominates many of these pieces.

It is a style evident in "The Sense of Place", a fairly slight piece which encapsulates the author's distinctive concern to explore history less through analytical schema than through an attentiveness to the specificity of particular places at particular moments in their context, and to set that within the larger context of historical change. The outcome is essays in which those details and images that convey the textures of a place or a time set the prevailing mood, and it is a recurrent characteristic of Asa Briggs's work - see his collections *Victorian People*, *Victorian Cities*, and *Charlton Studies*. Or read the fine brief essay here on Ebenezer Elliott, and enjoy the way it gives sharp definition to a figure normally dismissed in a phrase as the

BOOKS

A search for new questions



Asa Briggs

Corn Law rhymers. These are enjoyable essays, as are the pieces linking literature and history. The well-known "Middlemarch and the Dialects" is here, but so too is a less enduring discussion of *Shirley* and an unexpected exploration of "Trollope the Traveller". In the same vein of illuminating and erudite essay writing we find three studies of historians - Young and Trevelyan, but also G. M. Trevelyan.

If it is that essayist's stance which explains something of the form and style of *A Social History of England*, it is some of the other pieces which explain why I had anticipated more adventure from that book. Asa Briggs has time and again been an innovative historian, pressing issues and themes long before they had become fashionable. His innovations have been of a special kind. It has been the questions he asks and the connections he suggests that are new rather than his sources and methods, for these remain fairly traditional. Some of that innovative work is here, above all pieces conveying that insistent concern to

root political history in social analysis that looks less impressive now precisely because it has become common-place. I was struck by how early were two of his best-known articles "The Background of Parliamentary Reform in Three English Cities, 1830-1832" and "Social Structure and Politics in Birmingham and Lyons, 1825-1848". The evident weaknesses in these pieces is of far less significance now than the fact that when they were published in the late-1940s they were directing historians towards a comparative urban social history little practised in this country. In another sphere see "The Language of Class in Early Nineteenth Century England", an erudite article that deserves more than it analyses yet survives repeated readings. Moreover, it has never been satisfactorily followed up, and remains essential reading.

This is the other side of Asa Briggs's work, a determined desire to play an innovative role within history. Other questions are referred to in the prefaces to the two volumes - prefaces

which, incidentally, provide a brief intellectual autobiography, though one strangely lacking in any self-criticism. These dimensions are barely represented in these essays and articles, but think of the importance of *Victorian Cities* (1963) for the development of urban history in this country, *Charlton Studies* (1959) for encouraging researchers to turn to local studies, and the *Essays in Labour History* (1960) which he edited with John Saville in the early days of the regeneration of that subject.

These then are my two abiding impressions from reading these two volumes: Briggs the innovator and Briggs the essayist. It is a tension that makes the collection both enjoyable and rewarding. If some of the pieces are slight and a few (particularly on public health) have been so overtaken by later scholarship that they are of limited interest, the major part of these books reminds us of how significant a historian Asa Briggs has been over the last thirty-five years. That is one reason why his revision of most of the pieces here seems unnecessary.

Running debate

The BBC: the first fifty years
by Asa Briggs
Oxford University Press, £17.50
ISBN 0 19 212971 6

The BBC: the first fifty years is a spin-off from Lord Briggs's monumental history of British broadcasting, four volumes of which have so far appeared. It also covers some of the same ground as his book *Governing the BBC*, published in 1979. The purpose of the present volume, however, which, like its predecessors, is based on primary sources largely from BBC archives, is, by contrast, with the history of broadcasting, less with questions of structure and organization than with "longer-term views". It is intended as an interpretative history with an explicitly comparative dimension, although the main contrast drawn is between the public service ethos of broadcasting predominant in this country and the commercial ethos prevalent in the United States.

The BBC: the first fifty years is as much a work of narrative history as of analysis, and, inevitably, an exercise in nostalgia which will delight those, such as myself, who grew up with Uncle Mac, Bill and Ben, and Muffin the Mule. It is at the same time, however, a celebration of the British broadcasting ethos, something particularly welcome at a time when that ethos is under

attack from an unholy alliance of philistines and economists. What is quite striking, in a historical perspective, is the almost unchanging nature of the debate on broadcasting from its earliest days. The recent dispute over the licence fee has sharpened this debate, but the issues have remained the same: the licence fee or quality - and to what extent can it still pursue both aims in a strained economic climate?

Such questions were, of course, easier to resolve in the early days of the BBC, as it was, by the supremely self-confident Reith, "the BBC must not", pronounced Reith, "be used for entertainment purposes alone. He who prides himself on giving what he thinks the public want is often creating a fictitious demand for lower standards which he will then satisfy". The edicts of such cultural guardians as Lord Reith and Sir William Haley, redolent as they are of the epoch of BBC monopoly, would hardly be possible in the more sceptical and relativist cultural climate of today. Indeed, the BBC's task in a period of cultural fragmentation and moral uncertainty is scarcely one to be envied. It is perhaps for this reason that the great debate on the priorities of the BBC has been so conspicuous by its absence, and that there are no latter-day successors to Reith and Haley prepared to expound their own philosophy of what public service broadcasting should be seeking to achieve.

There is, perhaps, no one better equipped than Lord Briggs to offer a

restatement of that philosophy and of its contemporary implications. *The BBC: the first fifty years* does not quite achieve that aim, although it provides much of the material for such a restatement.

A second theme which runs right through the history of the BBC is the relationship between politics and broadcasting. Indignantly rejecting a request from the BBC in 1924 that he avoid politics and religion in a broadcast talk, Bernard Shaw replied that "Politics and religion are the only things I ever talk about". They are the only things worth talking about. In 1926, the General Strike forced the BBC with a challenge to its independence from Winston Churchill who wanted to commandeer the corporation "for the duration". Reith succeeded in vindicating the BBC's independence, but at some considerable cost. It was, we learn, Reith himself who suggested to Stanley Baldwin the words which he was to use with such effect in his broadcast appeal to the nation, "I am a man of peace. I am longing and working and praying for peace, but I will not surrender the safety and the security of the British Constitution". At the same time, Reith did not allow the strikers to put their case, and, at the Government's request, he delayed an appeal for compromise by the Primrose until the strike was over. These events gave to the BBC its aura of being an organ of the "establishment", something which it has never quite lost.

Since then, radio and television have made a considerable impact upon the political landscape, favouring some

politicians - Stanley Baldwin, Shirley Williams while disadvantaging others - Lloyd George, Michael Foot. But broadcasting may also have done more to reshape the very fundamentals of political debate than is generally recognized. Is it mere coincidence that the last thirty years, a period in which television has come to dominate the political process, has also been one in which party allegiances have steadily crumbled, and electoral volatility has undermined the traditional certainties of academic psephology? One would have welcomed Lord Briggs's comments on the precise nature of that strange symbiosis between broadcasting and politics.

It is a pity that Lord Briggs does not venture further than 1972 in his discussion. The 1970s will perhaps be seen as the last decade in which the broadcasting authorities could face the future with confidence, innocent of the implications of advances in communications technology which could be bringing the "age of broadcasting" to a close. Here also one could have wished that Lord Briggs would have given us his own analysis together with his prognostications for the future.

Still, it is a reflection of its author's astonishing versatility and scope that one finishes this excellent and thought-provoking book asking for more. For *The BBC: the first fifty years* stimulates an appetite which it does not wholly satisfy.

Vernon Bogdanor

Vernon Bogdanor is a fellow of Brasenose College, Oxford.

The procedure is not that successful, for although the originals have been improved in places by a sharpening of argument or an addition of detail, their altered or substantiated fashion to take account of subsequent research. Why should they have been? One does not turn to a major historian's collected essays to find out what he now wishes he had written thirty or more years ago.

The attempt at revision makes one realize what has not been revised. The important articles on Birmingham that dominate the first of these volumes cannot really take account of the body of work that now challenges the assumption of harmonious relations between masters and men in the small-scale industries of that city. He recognizes that there are other views around now on the existence of harmony, and changes "in a social setting of this character" in the original to "in a social setting perceived to be of this character" in the revised version. Yet the two formulations have quite different implications - the first is about social structure and the second about ideology - and the attempt to take account of recent work in this way without recasting the arguments of the articles in question is ultimately unwise.

These revisions are not only unwise, they are unnecessary. Many of these pieces are important and lasting contributions to the development of social history in Britain, and those that are not are generally enjoyable if less enduring essays. Collected essays are a risky enterprise for an author, but these proved both instructive and enjoyable reading. They speak with a distinctive historical voice.

Dr Crossick is senior lecturer in history at the University of Essex.

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Alvino E. Fanfani
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Economics of Education Review
edited by Eleanora Cohn
four times a year
\$35.00 per annum (individuals);
\$65.00 per annum (institutions)
published by Pergamon Press

The economics of education makes an interesting case study of the development of scientific knowledge. In the mid-1950s it did not exist as an academic subject; by the mid-1960s it was being described by Professor Harry Johnson as one of the major new developments in thinking about economics since the war. By the mid-1980s it has all but died out in Britain as a subject for serious academic research; among the big names several have moved over to labour economics, a few

have sought the safety of mainstream economic theory, a few more have moved in the other direction towards educational policy analysis. It is no longer an attractive subject for PhD students and most of the research that is taking place consists of routine empirical studies sponsored by the Manpower Services Commission or the Department of Education and Science to support some currently fashionable view about whether or not particular educational activities are providing value for money.

In the United States the economics of education lives on. As well as the *Economics of Education Review*, now in its fourth year, there is the much longer established *Journal of Human Resources* covering much the same ground. What accounts for this difference of experience on both sides of the Atlantic? Partly, of course, the general problems of funding social science research in this country. Interdisciplinary studies and those on the fringes of the main disciplines have had a particularly hard time in recent years. However,

more generally, new areas of research seem to find it much easier to gain a foothold in the United States than in Britain. Obviously the size of the system has something to do with it but one suspects that the greater competitiveness of American universities makes them much more open to promising innovations than their British counterparts.

In its last five issues the *Economics of Education Review* has published 34 articles by US authors, three by British authors, one from The Netherlands and one from India. Of these nearly a half are concerned in one way or another with the relationship between education and earnings and about a quarter deal with factors which influence the educational decisions of individual students and pupils. Apart from two reviews of the field by distinguished elder statesmen of the subject, virtually all the articles are empirical and to some extent statistical or econometric. Politicians who doubt the intellectual rigour of new fads in the social sciences must be reassured to discover that even education policy can be subjected to rigorous mathematical analysis. Those who seek instant policy prescriptions will be slightly less satisfied. What does emerge is that in the USA most kinds of education continue to bring good economic returns to most individuals and that such considerations influence many Americans when they make major educational decisions. There is some evidence that individuals from less privileged groups, such as blacks and women in the United States, are particularly likely to benefit from extended education.

The increasing use of rate-of-return analysis by DES statisticians and the growing concern with the value for money in education suggest that it is high time for a resurgence of the economics of education in Britain. The *Economics of Education Review* shows that it can be an intellectually challenging subject for serious economists who have to think of their academic reputations.

G. L. Williams

G. L. Williams is professor of educational administration at the University of London Institute of Education.

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(358)

مكتبة الأصل

BOOKS

Crime on her mind

Criminal Women: autobiographical accounts
edited by Pat Carlen
Polity Press, £16.50 and £4.95
ISBN 0 7456 0875 5 and 0888 3

There are so few British books on female offenders that any new publication is welcome. *Criminal Women* is particularly welcome as four of its authors—Jenny Hicks, Josie O'Dwyer, Diana Christina and Chris Tchakovsky—are ex-prisoners, and much of the material is autobiographical. Three of the essays focus on the women's entry into crime and their subsequent criminal careers. The fourth outlines one woman's passage through the prison system. Pat Carlen, a lecturer in criminology, provides a theoretical introduction and editorial-like comments through three of the essays. The book therefore combines narrative with polemic and theory.

At the narrative level it is excellent. We are taken through such criminal ventures as burglary, shoplifting and forgery. We share the women's sense of excitement and fun in the commission of their crimes and also, in the end, their boredom with it. It is this boredom which is the more puzzling. It leads Chris Tchakovsky, for example, to say that "at the arrest . . . I was simply relieved that it was all over". The polemical tone of the book derives from the fact that all of the authors are involved in the "pressure group" "Women in Prison" which is campaigning for improved conditions in women's prisons and for alternatives to imprisonment. (The full manifesto is included in an appendix.) The book is primarily an indictment of the prison system. Though only one of the essays (and a five-page conclusion) are explicitly about imprisonment, the others cannot avoid it since it is part of the ex-prisoners' life history.

The image presented of women's prisons is of violent, frightening and damaging places. In Josie O'Dwyer's words, they are places where "explicit violence will gain credit for its perpetrators and where a known capacity for violence is the necessary currency for efficient healthy survival". This is confirmed by Diana Christina's account of her first days in an approved school. Jenny Hicks focuses on the way women in prison are controlled. In Durham H Wing, the maximum security prison for women, "every movement is monitored and controlled . . . you can get told off for laughing". The regime is totally oppressive. Even in Askham Grange, an

open prison, women were "closely regulated, both physically and mentally. Hundreds of petty rules, violation of any of them possibly resulting in loss of pay and privileges, ensured that women never forgot that they were in prison". Prison staff are described by Chris Tchakovsky as treating "all prisoners as if they were some kind of sub-species . . . [the staff] were cruel, mocking, laithome, abnormal, deferential, conformist half-wits".

As an outsider, it is impossible to reject outright such a picture. It is how these women experienced imprisonment. But just as there is no typical criminal woman (one of the main points of the book), there can be no typical prison experience. Further, even within these highly critical accounts, turning points occurred in prison: for example, through Diana Christina's contact with a psychiatrist and Josie O'Dwyer's with a psychologist. There is also a paradox, less unexplained in Josie O'Dwyer's account: she began to like being in prison. (There is an element of this in Diana Christina's story too.) I'm not in this condoning current regimes in women's prisons. There is much which needs to be changed in them (and in men's prisons). There is a danger, however, that the issues appropriately raised in this book will be dismissed by agencies like the Prison Department as mere polemic because of the way in which they are framed.

My main reservation, however, is with the book's theoretical claims. Carlen suggests that the autobiographical accounts of the women's criminal careers demonstrate how

"under certain material and ideological conditions . . . lawbreaking may indeed comprise rational and coherent responses to women's need for the social disabilities imposed on them by discriminatory and exploitative class and gender relations". She describes the women as rejecting conventional gender roles and finding, through crime, roles which lift them above "the social disabilities imposed on them as women". Each woman, Carlen claims, "deliberately engaged in lawbreaking as a way of either achieving satisfaction as a person or of resolving some of the problems facing her as a woman". Explicitly with reference to Chris Tchakovsky and Diana Christina, Carlen believes that they have shown that "criminal activity can provide, at least in the short term, one satisfying alternative to the frustrations of conventional womanhood".

At the very least, this kind of explanation ignores the fact that most women do not turn to crime. More importantly, it does not fit well with the accounts offered by the ex-prisoners themselves. Admittedly, Diana Christina's history is complex, but Carlen describes her motivation as being the best way of achieving her desire for kicks and a high income. With respect to shoplifting, Christina's own explanation was, in part, the provision of an income for her family: "I never saw the enormous incompatibility of the situation of being a full-time mother and a full-time thief . . . I thought of it as my worktime". But later she offers a quite different, less rational, explanation: "I have since realized that I was overestimat-

ing my capacity to control my own weakness. It was the same as when an alcoholic takes that second drink. The stealing just snowballed". Chris Tchakovsky presents her criminal activity as fulfilling a need for excitement and independence: "I have broken your law and entered my freedom. I lived the excitement of villainy, the highs, the buzz . . . I was only alive when taking chances along with the others who lived that way as well". For Jenny Hicks it was a way of succeeding as a business woman: "No great decisions were necessary to become a criminal. One could just slip over from legality to illegality without any effort . . . a certain amount of law-breaking was almost a condition of living in the fast lane". Presumably Hicks's male partner in crime felt much the same. Hicks and Tchakovsky were doing what many men have done, and so to explain their crimes in terms of the problems facing them as women is too crude (though gender must play some part in any explanation of criminal behaviour).

Carlen argues that the complexity of these women's accounts should lead us to reject all monocausal and global explanations of criminal behaviour. So it should. But she comes close to constructing one such theory. I wish the ex-prisoners had been left to speak more for themselves. That's the book's strength.

Allison Morris

Allison Morris is lecturer in criminology at the Institute of Criminology, Cambridge.



This 1906 porcelain group is by Konrad Hentschel of Meissen, and is reproduced from Johannes Just's book *Meissen Porcelain of the Art Nouveau Period*, published next Monday by Orbis at £12.00.

requires pre-trial disclosure by the prosecution throughout England and Wales. At the moment this happens only in trials in the Crown Court. Pre-trial disclosure in magistrates' courts (and pre-trial reviews) are a result of voluntary initiatives at local level. Baldwin's research suggests that advanced disclosure encourages the early collapse of cases. The cost to the prosecution of preparing a file for the defence is therefore likely to be offset by savings in court time and lawyers' fees. He cautiously approves of pre-trial conferences but thinks that the accused should be present to avert feelings of manipulation and to inhibit over-generous disclosure by defence counsel. Pre-trial review, he argues, streamlines cases which proceed to trial, encourages case settlements and is preferable to furtive agreements in corridors which are completely unregulated. The main objection to pre-trial conferences is that they undermine the adversarial principle and this Baldwin's research is supported by. Pre-trial review is probably only possible if the accused is legally assisted. Should this be a factor to be considered when determining whether to grant legal aid?

A third criticism is that Baldwin states that empirical studies in the United States do not justify the popular support which this procedure has in civil trials there among participants. However, Baldwin himself relies on the impression of those involved in the procedure to show that in England trust, which is essential for pre-trial reviews to work, exists between the legal profession and prosecutors; that without pre-trial review the courts would operate less efficiently; and that mutual disclosure causes no real conflict of interests.

Rosemary Pattenden

Rosemary Pattenden is lecturer in law at the University of East Anglia.

research as an expensive book rather than in several journal articles. Also, why does Baldwin ignore the unrepresented defendant (except to exclude him from his research at Nottingham)? Most defendants, some of whom contest the prosecution case, are unrepresented and section 43 of the Criminal Law Act 1977 is couched in terms which would require pre-trial disclosure to defendants without lawyers. It has been told how many unrepresented accused contested the prosecution case at Nottingham and Leeds and whether pre-trial disclosure would have presented special problems in such cases. Pre-trial review is probably only possible if the accused is legally assisted. Should this be a factor to be considered when determining whether to grant legal aid?

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This is a lucid and well-organized book, but I wonder whether it was necessary to publish the results of this

Legal advice

Equal Pay and the Industrial Tribunals
by B. A. Hepple
Sweet & Maxwell, £8.50
ISBN 0 421 32800 2
Industrial Tribunals: preparing and presenting your case
by John Angel
Tolley, £14.95
ISBN 0 85459 154 0
Equal Pay for Work of Equal Value: the new regulations and their implications
by Michael Rubenstein
Macmillan, £22.50
ISBN 0 333 37557 2

It is ironic that the women sewing machinists whose regrading dispute provoked the introduction of the 1970 Equal Pay Act were the first women to be denied the right to claim equal pay for work of equal value under the new Regulations 1983 which was introduced to comply with European law under the Treaty of Rome. Although they finally won their 17-year struggle, their case demonstrates the difficulties women face in challenging the industrial structure which discriminates against them. All three of these books will be of use in helping them to do so.

Susan Atkins

Susan Atkins is lecturer in law at the University of Southampton.

of the Equal Pay Act 1970 as amended by the Sex Discrimination Act 1975 and the Equal Pay (Amendment) Regulations 1983; the Industrial Tribunals (Rules of Procedure) Regulations 1980 with new procedural amendments to incorporate the rules for equal value cases and a digest of cases. The long and full introduction explains the history of the legislation, its interaction with the Sex Discrimination Act 1975 and EEC law and an explanation of the procedure through which equal pay cases are brought to tribunals.

The book is designed mainly for practitioners and deals with what has now become quite complex law in a very accessible and orderly way, reinforcing not only case law on each particular aspect but also field research, comparative law and informed criticism where appropriate. For a lawyer wanting a comprehensive guide to the present law on equal pay it should prove very useful. Indeed so clearly is it written that a non-lawyer with an industrial relations background should stand a good chance of success in a standard (that is, non-equal value) equal pay case.

John Angel's excellent practical guide to taking all types of employment cases to industrial tribunals should prove invaluable. In this second edition of his book (first published in 1980 as "How to prepare yourself for an Industrial Tribunal") he covers all the stages, forms and procedures involved in preparing and presenting a case; he explains the decision and remedies available and the appeal process. The use of copies of the actual device of a case history which followed throughout the various stages, with explanations as to how to gain information and present evidence, is likely to be of great assistance, particularly to a non-specialist reader. The book should also be useful to those more experienced in industrial law, giving coverage of case law and procedural rules, including the new Equal Value Procedural Regulations. (A short supplement on the 1985 consolidating Regulations is to be included in future copies.)

There is difficulty in recommending, without reservation both of the above books to a non-specialist interested in bringing an equal value case. The law is new and likely to cause many problems. Indeed the Equal Opportunities Commission has recognized that in order for the new law to be workable at all, cases should be concentrated in the hands of a few who could gain specialist expertise. What is needed is a truly expert legal argument.

Michael Rubenstein recognizes this need and attempts to grapple not just with the technical complexities of the new legislation but also with the very difficult basic concepts. Because of his overriding concern with how the new law should be interpreted, he extends his analysis of previous case law and the European law much further than Hepple. This book covers the background and substance of the new law but also devotes whole chapters to the employment law, defence, the employment of the new law for job evaluations and the independent expert's report. In addition to the information also given in the other two books, he includes a bibliography of books and articles on equal value. The book seems to have been aimed at industrial relations experts, personnel managers and their legal advisers. Indeed the price will act as a formidable deterrent to women concerned about bringing their own equal pay cases.

The book is well researched and contains much impressive analysis. Rubenstein provides the material for questioning some fundamental misconceptions often held by employers which operate to women's disadvantage but many times fails to raise the question himself in the text. The book may help women bringing cases to rectify entrenched inequalities in the valuation of women's work considered so unjust. However, it will do so for the most part by arguing the employers' likely line of argument and the key areas of contention. This must be a serious shortcoming considering the need on both sides of industry for a book of this type and the fact that, as the Ford machinists have shown, a management assessment of how a tribunal is likely to decide is often more influential in determining work conditions, than a tribunal decision itself.

James Booth

James Booth is lecturer in English literature at the University of Hull.

BOOKS

Defoe reclaimed

Defoe's Fiction
by Ian A. Bell
Croom Helm, £17.95
ISBN 0 7099 3294 4

Ian Bell offers a corrective to those treatments of Defoe which attempt to place him in relation to an elitist tradition of high literature. Noting that Defoe turned to fiction late, simply as another trade, Bell feels it more profitable to view him as a writer of the period than as a forerunner of the novel. He rejects sophisticated analysis of Defoe's literary intentions on the grounds that the audience he was addressing in his fiction did not distinguish clearly between art and artifice, fiction and fact, or distortion and verisimilitude.

In Bell's view, it seems, criticism should be confined to the description of contemporary audience response. Any exploration of this response or any more sophisticated versions are to be discounted. To read irony into Crusoe's taking of the money from the ship, for example, is simply "misguided". Unfortunately it is difficult to reconcile Bell's approach here with the comprehensive ignorance about Defoe's original audience which he claims elsewhere. It is "extremely difficult to reconstruct Defoe's audience, or to make anything other than guesses about its expectations of reading", he tells us. Indeed "we know nothing of importance" about it.

Bell turns from Defoe's aims in his fiction to its results, seeking objectivity in genre analysis. It is in terms of the traveller's tale, the providential narrative and the didactic tale that he explores Defoe's fiction. In the case of *Moll Flanders* he covers familiar ground effectively enough. He notes the unmediated involvement into which the reader is invited, analyses Defoe's rhetorical opportunism in invoking providence at his own convenience and observes that we need not fall for Moll's interpretation of her own life. Somewhat naively he guesses that her conversion might be wholly genuine, on the shaky ground that Moll is entirely convinced by herself. The chapter on *Roxana* argues that the gravity and narrative coherence of this late work make it Defoe's greatest achievement, though Bell concedes that few will agree.

His approach is at its most novel in the chapter on *Robinson Crusoe*, where his exclusion of considerations of authorial intention and character analysis is at its most determined. He argues for example that "Any attempt to ask whether Crusoe is really religious or not is irrelevant, since it seems to postulate a Crusoe existing around or outside the narration." On the facing page, however, we read that "The book's gestures towards a spiritual overview are continually thwarted by Crusoe's own material sensibility." The apparent inconsistency remains unresolved. Earlier, Bell has withheld moral judgement on Crusoe's selling of Xury, which he feels is best explained in terms of the formal requirements upon the narrative. Instead of drawing moral conclusions he should admire the elegant way Defoe "combines Crusoe's need for cash with the narrative's need to jettison Xury". Bell's analysis here lacks a vital conceptual dimension. It is indeed typical of the adventure tale genre that a character like Xury should be reduced by the protagonist to fellow creature to commodity or convenience. But this is not because of any abstract narrative necessity. It is rather because the formal requirements of the genre are in fact charged with the "moral ideology" of enlightenment and capitalism which in Defoe's period was increasingly reducing people to things, even to the extent of reconstituting slavery. Early in his book Bell criticises Ian Watt for relying too much on broad generalities and "a rather limp notion of Zeitgeist". His own approach, however, would have benefited from some of Watt's larger ideological and historical awareness.

How far Marvell endorsed the conclusion of his poem's argument and how far he expected his readers to condemn its reckless commitment to the merely physical satisfactions of sex, there is no way of knowing. In contrast, Graham Parry's *Seventeenth-Century Poetry* consistently approaches its material with a fresh eye, and demonstrates a fine critical intelligence which is both analytical and synthetic. His method, in each of nine chapters on major 17th-century poets, is to start with Jonson and Donne, ending with the early Milton and Marvell — to move freely back and forth from text to context, concerned to place the poems within their immediate, historical, circumstances. Throughout he has synthesis on the

specific audiences for which the poets wrote, in so far as these can be identified, and on the physical, palpable volumes in which 17th-century readers encountered such poets as Herbert, Crashaw, and Herrick for the first time. We are used to reading these poets in elaborate annotated modern editions or in snippets, anthologized; Parry draws our attention to the conscious way in which poets shaped their volumes into self-contained wholes, and adduces iconographical evidence from frontispieces as aids to understanding the author's intentions. His close readings of poems, unfailingly tactful and sensitive, are never mere exegetical exercises spinning off the text, but gain resonance from his patient investigation of such contextual matters.

The opening chapter on Jonson establishes the basic approach. In the court world of 17th-century England, the writing of poetry was pre-eminently a social act. The bulk of Jonson's poems have identifiable addressees, and many of them serve direct, practical social functions — invitations to dinner, thank-you notes, reminders to great men distributing largesse. But Jonson, in what might be called an act of moral imagination, transforms this potentially compromising material into an impressive, coherent statement of a civilized, humanist ideal, based on Roman models. Donne, Herrick, Marvell, and Milton fit well into the overall pattern, writing a body of poetry which is both social and ethical. With Donne, the emphasis on patronage, friendship, and the court milieu necessarily deflects emphasis onto some of his less familiar poems, while the chapter on Herrick, a poet generally underestimated and misunderstood, focuses unerringly on his distinctive characteristics.

The "social context" for religious poetry of the period is less apparent here. Parry's argument, reduced to its essentials, is that the church served the functions of a court for the 17th-century devotional poets, as radiant, harmonious ideal. This line of argument works effectively for Crashaw and Vaughan, spiritual wanderers expelled from the haven of the Anglican Church by the political dislocations of Civil War and, in the secular sphere, allows for a fine insight into Marvell as "last inheritor": "he seems to stand at the end of a poetic movement whose living culture, that of the Court of Charles I, he had never experienced". But the chapter on Herrick, in my view, rather overemphasizes "the settled ground of contentedness", treating him too exclusively as exemplar of a sunny harmony destroyed later in the century by the course of events.

But even where one may disagree with Parry's emphases and interpretations, his book is at all times graceful, elegant, and intellectually stimulating in its implicit challenge to received views, an example in itself of the civilized discourse he so values in the period.

Warren Cherniak

Warren Cherniak is senior lecturer in English at Queen Mary College, London.



"A Surgeon and His Attendant, a Lady and Her Attendant, and a Dog", an engraving from the 1740s by the Venetian painter Piazzetta from George Knott's study of the artist published by Cambridge University Press at £30.00.

A fresh eye

Andrew Marvell
by Robert Wilcher
Cambridge University Press, £19.50 and £6.95
ISBN 0 521 25819 7 and 27722 1
Seventeenth-Century Poetry: the social context
by Graham Parry
Hutchinson, £7.50
ISBN 0 091 60731 0

These two books, in part overlapping in subject matter are fundamentally different in their approach, in their value and, one suspects, in the motivation behind them. Both books are in some sense introductory, aimed at students and general readers — in the case of Wilcher, explicitly designed for the use of sixth-form students and undergraduates or, as the jacket copy puts it, "inexperienced readers".

The hint of market research here betrays the main weakness of Wilcher's book, which is written not because the author has anything new to say on the subject, but in hopes of serving a useful function. Andrew Marvell is intelligent, economically written, sensible, and conveys its information and judgements efficiently. But the reader will find no new insights, no startling juxtapositions, and no informing point of view, only a modest guided tour around familiar sites.

Though Wilcher begins his book with a brief historical and biographical introduction, little of this material is brought to bear on the poems. An exception in this respect is an excellent chapter on the theme of action and retirement in poems written between 1649 and 1652, at a time of rapid cataclysmic political change; otherwise, there is little indication that 17th-century poets ever engaged in any activities other than reading their own poems in intelligence. (The treatment of Marvell's literary sources is both sound and useful). The book largely consists of a series of explications, which are least convincing when they treat the poems as self-regarding displays of wit. Occasionally, a consoling tone creeps in:

How far Marvell endorsed the conclusion of his poem's argument and how far he expected his readers to condemn its reckless commitment to the merely physical satisfactions of sex, there is no way of knowing. In contrast, Graham Parry's *Seventeenth-Century Poetry* consistently approaches its material with a fresh eye, and demonstrates a fine critical intelligence which is both analytical and synthetic. His method, in each of nine chapters on major 17th-century poets, is to start with Jonson and Donne, ending with the early Milton and Marvell — to move freely back and forth from text to context, concerned to place the poems within their immediate, historical, circumstances. Throughout he has synthesis on the

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BOOKS

Augustan visions

Eighteenth-Century Encounters: studies in literature and society in the age of Walpole
by Pat Rogers
Harvester, £22.50
ISBN 0 7108 0867 7
Literature and Popular Culture in Eighteenth-Century England
by Pat Rogers
Harvester, £22.50
ISBN 0 7108 0861 6

For over a decade now Professor Pat Rogers has been redrawing the maps of 18th-century English literature. At the astonishing rate of almost a book a year he has mapped out the terrain of major and minor authors, paying particular attention to those forgotten byways and unfrequented alleys that both link and separate the more imposing Augustan edifices. There can be few students of the period whose views have not been influenced by Professor Rogers's work. Now, with the appearance of these two new volumes, may be a convenient moment to reflect on the 18th-century landscape he has been preventing.

At the start of *The Augustan Vision* (1974) Rogers reminded his readers of George Saintsbury's famous book *The Age of Augustus* (1916) with its eloquent subtitle "a survey of 18th-century literature as a place of rest and refreshment". While rejecting this cosy vision of 18th-century culture as a decorous *fin-de-siècle*, Rogers has been equally keen to resist the ideologically-inspired interpretations of more recent scholars. Time and again in these new volumes we find him expressing a strong preference for facts over theories. Events fascinate me more than ideologies", he declares in *Eighteenth-Century Encounters*, adding later: "our task as readers is to reconstruct, not deconstruct the text". Indeed in *Literature and Popular Culture* he confesses a lingering admiration for the ideologically innocent curiosity of Austin Dobson and Walter Pater who represent the best of what he calls the "about-face" school of social historiography.

What animates these books is a consistent fascination with the diversity, the particularity and the heterogeneity of 18th-century culture. Professor Rogers has an Autolycean relish for esoteric details, forgotten anecdotes, surprising coincidences. The world he presents is peopled by idiosyncratic individuals who stubbornly resist all attempts to sweep them into some general theory, whether Whig, Lewisite, Marxist or structuralist. Where others, like Pope, have sought to reduce variety to order, Rogers's instincts have more in common with Defoe, whose boundless fascination with the multifariousness of human endeavours filled several hundred volumes. One of Professor Rogers's most important books was *Grub Street* (1972) and his interest in the underworld of Augustan literature has permeated all his later writings. Just as Defoe's *Tour thro' the Whole Island of Great Britain*, which Rogers now designates "the true English epic"

These are stimulating and refreshing volumes, richly stored with surprising facts and subtle analysis. Not everyone will share Professor Rogers's love of topicality and topography, but his emphasis on the particularity of the allusions in 18th-century satire is urged with an infectious enthusiasm and in a fluent style that never lapse into pedantry or antiquarianism. Writing of *The Dunciad*, he observes "the dominant approach in recent years has involved the relegation of satirical considerations in favour of an ethical/metaphysical/cultural reading". By contrast he offers an essay on the role, career and reputation of Elkanah Settle which is a model of critical reinvention, putting flesh on the ghostly form of Pope's satiric epithet. In another chapter on "Pope's Rambles" Rogers describes Pope's correspondence as "like an annotated Bradshaw". It is not an inappropriate description for these volumes themselves, which combine the factual qualities of a *Who's Who* of satire and an A-Z of Grub Street with the discursive reflections of a *Spectator* or a *Rambler*.

David Nokes

David Nokes is lecturer in English at King's College London.

The 1984 volume of *The Yearbook of English Studies* was a special number devoted to satire, in memory of Robert C. Elliott (Blackwell, for the Modern Humanities Research Association, £22.50 and £7.50).

The X-Ray Universe

WALLACE TUCKER & RICCARDO GIACCONI

Beyond the range of optical perception — and of ordinary imaginings — a new and violent universe lay undetected until the advent of space exploration. Supernovas, black holes, quasars and pulsars — these were the secrets of the high-energy world revealed when, for the first time, astronomers attached their instruments to rockets and lofted them beyond the earth's x-ray-absorbing atmosphere. *The X-Ray Universe* is the story of these explorations and the fantastic new science they brought into being. The book carries the reader from the early days of the Naval Research Laboratory through the era of V-2 rockets, Sputnik and the birth of NASA to the launching of *Einstein X-Ray Observatory*. But this is by no means just a history. Behind the details of human personality grappling with high technology lies a sophisticated exposition of current cosmology and astrophysics from the rise and fall of the steady-state theory to the search for the missing mass of the universe.

£18.25 Hardback 196pp illus. 0-674-96285-0

HARVARD

UNIVERSITY PRESS, 120 Brookline Place, Boston, MA 02116, U.S.A.

Warren Cherniak is senior lecturer in English at Queen Mary College, London.

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BOOKS

Celestial scenes

The Cambridge Atlas of Astronomy edited by Jean Audouze and Guy Israel Cambridge University Press/Newsweek Books, £29.95 ISBN 0 521 26369 7 Maps of the Heavens by George Sergeant Snyder Deutsch, £19.95 ISBN 0 233 97721 X

When discussing the story of the heavens, the famous Cambridge astronomer R. S. Ball wrote: "We have indeed a wondrous story to narrate, and could we tell it adequately, it would prove of boundless interest and of exquisite beauty. It leads to the contemplation of the mightiest efforts of nature and the greatest achievements of human genius." And this was in 1886, before galaxies, radio sources, quasars and black holes, before satellites, Moon walks, and infrared telescopes and colour photography.

Although Ball would have been amazed at the *Cambridge Atlas of Astronomy*, his words still apply: the interest, beauty, efforts and achievements exceed themselves from every page. Over 430 pages long, with 350 colour and 420 black and white photographs, 330 colour diagrams and over 350,000 words, this very informative sourcebook is essentially an English translation of *Le grand atlas de l'astronomie* authored by a multitude of research astronomers mainly from the Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique. As such, the book is beautiful, clear and enthralling, the story of our universe being unveiled in a fascinating way.

However, as Bernard Lovell points out in his foreword, "An atlas must possess at least two vital features - it must be accurate and long lasting". Although I would find it very hard to fault the book on its accuracy, its longevity is a different matter. Very few astronomy books last for long. And why should they? Surely that is one of the attractions of the topic. If I went through the *Cambridge Atlas of Astronomy* cutting out everything that had been learned during the past ten years and then repeated the exercise omitting the 1965-75 work, I would be left with only a pocket-book. I see this reason why the next two decades should differ from the last two; and by 2005 much of this book will be old hat. Also, a book with such a title must possess maps, but it contains very few; it is really an astronomical encyclopedia.

The book is divided into five sections:

Signal selection

Information Theory for Information Technologists by M. J. Usher Macmillan, £20.00 and £8.95 ISBN 0 333 36702 2 and 36703 0

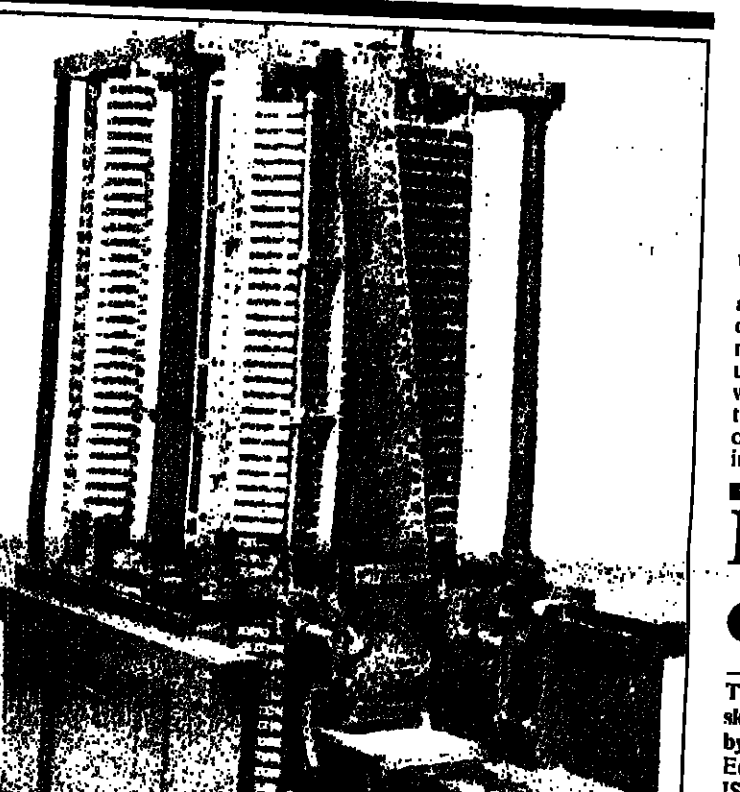
The information technology of the 1980s is in search of a theoretical underpinning which adequately supports its evolving practical aspects. The established theory of information goes back to the 1920s, R. V. Hartley's 1928 paper on the "Transmission of Information" usually being regarded as laying the foundation of an abstract theory of information. A distinctive feature of Hartley's approach, followed up later by C. E. Shannon and others, is that it deliberately sets out to eliminate the psychological factors of "information". Instead, information is viewed as the successive selection of signs from a given list; "meaning" is rejected as a subjective factor. It is this information-theoretic theory of information to which the title of this book refers.

Reflecting well the historical development of abstract information theory and based on a set of lectures to second-year cybernetics students at the University of Reading, this book follows the traditional pattern of presentation: the probabilistic representation of streams of discrete symbols and their coding in ideal (noiseless) channels.

from the Sun, its planets, our galaxy and the stars, other galaxies, instruments and history (7, 46, 21, 16 and 10 per cent, respectively). Like this, it is refreshing to realize that the authors are convinced that over 50 per cent of astronomy is within six light hours of Earth. The designer has done a fine job: rarely did I turn to a double-page spread without finding something of beauty to admire. Indeed, many topics simply cover two pages; the authors think you need to know, for example, about supernovae, the discovery of quasars, the Canary Island telescopes, Pluto, the origin of atmospheres, and the solar wind.

Aimed at sixth-formers, amateur astronomers and first-year undergraduates, the atlas contains very little mathematics but still sees its way to present the complicated evolutionary history of a five solar mass star on the Hertzsprung-Russell diagram. As readers will not doubt want to dive into it time and time again, the book is well indexed and referenced. However, although it presents a very buoyant, positive view of astronomy, one which bubbles with confidence in a somewhat "know it all" way, I would have preferred the mysteries and unknowns to have been signposted more clearly.

Maps of the Heavens is another feast for the eyes. Over 3,000 years ago our ancestors gazed on the stars into



Analytical engine based on Charles Babbage's drawings, from *Charles Babbage: On the Principles and Development of the Calculator*, edited and with an Introduction by Philip Morrison and Emily Morrison (Dover paperback, constable, £7.95).

constellations to them the sky abounded with lions, bears, bulls, herdsman, water carriers and an array of gods and goddesses, which through the ages have provided ample scope for artists. Indeed, sky maps quickly became objects of great beauty as well as scientific guides, and coupled with celestial cartography were diagrams showing the schemes of the heavens, the Moon's surface, the zodiac, planetary significance, and the creation.

George Sergeant Snyder presents us with 75 lavish plates spanning the period 1250 AD to 1840 AD. These have been collected together for their beauty, not because of their importance in the unfolding story of astronomical cartography. Many of the popular names appear - Due de Berry, Hyginus, Hevelius, Direr, Apian, Galucci, Schiller, Blaeu, Cellarius, Thornhill, Lea. And the text simply describes each plate, rather as if Snyder was introducing the item to a prospective purchaser in the auction room. This is not too surprising, considering that he works for Sotheby's.

David Hughes is senior lecturer in astronomy and physics at the University of Sheffield.

Molecules in space

Interstellar Chemistry by W. V. Duley and D. A. Williams Academic Press, £29.00 ISBN 0 12 223360 3

One of the most fascinating discoveries of the past 25 years is that space is not, in fact, empty. As Duley and Williams say in the introduction to their book, until the middle of the 1960s the region between the stars was considered to be too hostile for the existence of appreciable quantities of molecules. The few that had been observed (CH, CH⁺ and CN) were presumed to result from the destruction of large molecules evaporating from the surface of dust particles in the vicinity of hot stars. Since few molecules have been observed, there was little incentive to model chemical reaction networks.

The assumption that molecules would be rapidly destroyed under interstellar conditions began to be questioned with the observation in 1968-69 of fragile molecules such as ammonia, formaldehyde and water. As these observations were extended to other molecules, it soon became apparent that in certain regions of the interstellar medium almost all the gaseous atoms are combined into molecules. These observations have created the new field of interstellar chemistry - the study and modelling of chemical reactions in the interstellar medium. Now, each new voyage of the space probe Challenger brings back further discoveries that will pose problems for both theoretical chemists and theoretical physicists.

Most of the knowledge we have about the universe resides in the form of photons (of light). To interpret the message they bring in their journey to us, we must reconstruct the events in which they have participated, and this is the purpose of the present book. The opening chapter provides a very useful introduction to the general features of

our galaxy, which emphasizes a few representative and well-studied objects, such as the Ophiuchi (a diffuse object), IRC 4+10216 (a luminous star which is actively ejecting vast quantities of carbon-bearing molecules and solids), and TMC-1 (a dark cloud). The difficulty, as well as the interest with interstellar chemistry, however, is the wide range of phenomena required to study it. Chapters three and four tackle this problem competently at a fairly elementary level, the many important processes (such as ion-molecule reactions, charge-transfer reactions, radiolysis, association, radiative recombination, dissociative recombination, photodissociation and photoionization) being

Although all these mechanisms of molecule formation and destruction operate in the gas phase, there is considerable evidence that the interstellar medium also contains large amounts of grains or dust particles, about one thousandth of a millimetre across, made up of oxides of iron and magnesium. The authors argue persuasively, though at times somewhat speculatively, that the existence of such grain surfaces must play a significant role in molecule formation. It would be fair to say, however, that the authors' views on this topic are not universally accepted. Indeed, the outstanding exception is the formation of the hydrogen molecule from two hydrogen atoms, where the only plausible mechanism at present is that of combination on grain surfaces. It does seem very unsatisfactory, however, when a myriad of gas phase processes is available to explain the formation of practically every molecule in space except the most fundamental, hydrogen.

Duley and Williams' book makes fascinating reading. It should widen the intellectual horizons of every physicist and chemist who does so.

Joseph Gerratt

Dr Gerratt is lecturer in theoretical chemistry at the University of Bristol.

Everyday objects

The Structure of Matter: from the blue sky to liquid crystals by André Guinier Edward Arnold, £9.95 ISBN 0 7131 3489 9

Physics and chemistry are scientific disciplines which have a great propensity for regeneration. No sooner is it believed that our knowledge of the physical world is reaching a point where essentially all that is important has been discovered, than a new field or perspective emerges - another era begins when once again we are asking fundamental questions rather than simply trying to plug the odd loose ends. The viewpoint that there are few really fundamental phenomena left to explore is a trap into which many a distinguished scientist has fallen, and so, despite the fact that the historical record clearly warns us against such complacency.

Some of the most fascinating and challenging problems of science are to be found in the properties of materials. What is it about the microscopic structure of this newspaper, for example, that permits straight strips to be torn off in one direction but not in another? What is the atomic structure of the many other articles around us, for example, wood, plastic, the ice in the refrigerator, the coffee in our cup, the glass in our windows? Why do window panes shatter? Why do paper clips get warm when continually bent back and forth; why do they change from being pliable to brittle questions have answers that are far from trivial.

As interest in the structure and properties of matter has developed in parallel with many of the "new technologies" - for example, microelectronics and fibre optics - it would seem relevant to introduce the science of materials into schools' curricula and provide interested onlookers with some of the basic concepts. Hence, the book, admirably translated by W. J. Duffin, is very timely. Indeed, the book would be especially suitable for

sixth-form teachers who may not have received training in the subject and to whom there is a dearth of useful texts. Other readers, however, should find much of interest.

The title is meant to be intriguing. Matter comes in many diverse forms and includes, for example, the rarified Earth's atmosphere, the fluctuations in density of which cause the blue component of the Sun's rays to be more effectively scattered than the red component; or if the Earth were in a vacuum, then the sky would appear not blue but black, even in daytime. There is a close relationship between this effect and scattering losses in optical fibres. On the other hand, liquid crystals - once a scientific curiosity but now commonplace in digital watch and calculator displays - are composed of long molecules which rotate in response to small voltages such that they reflect more or less light.

The book itself increases awareness of other examples in the everyday world and provides explanations in a manner of interesting phenomena. However, although most elementary science courses emphasize that substances can exist in one of three states (solid, liquid and gas), Professor Guinier prefers to classify matter in terms of whether its microscopic structure is disordered or ordered - a scheme that enables him to distinguish, for example, between crystals and glasses, and to include polymers, liquid crystals, composite materials and even soap foam.

There is a rich harvest of facts and explanations to be discovered in this book. As the structure and properties of matter is a field in which the present and the next generation of scientists need to be prepared in order to cope with and contribute to the current technological revolution, I shall be delighted if it finds its way into the hands of all science teachers.

E. A. Davis

E. A. Davis is professor of physics at the University of Leicester.

A paperback edition A. M. Stoneham's *Theory of Defects in Solids: atomic structure of defects in solids and semiconductors* (1975) has been published by Clarendon Press (Oxford University Press) at £19.50.

Events

It is planned to convene a conference to form an International Association of Literary Semantics. If sufficient interest and support are forthcoming, the conference will be held in the summer of 1991 or 1992.

Further details from Trevor Eakin, Editor, *Journal of Literary Semantics*, Homewood College, 38 Sander Avenue, Lythe, Kent CT1 5HJ. Please enclose s.u.

An International conference entitled "Perspectives on the German Democratic Republic" will take place at Loughborough University of Technology on September 13 to 15. Further details from Professor Ian Wallace, Department of European Studies, Loughborough University, Loughborough LE11 3TU.

The United Kingdom Council for Overseas Student Affairs is holding its annual conference and AGM on July 10, 11 and 12 at Garnett College, London SW17.

This year's theme is "Overseas Students: Destination UK - an International perspective". Details from Alison Barry on 01-229 92659.

The Society of Education Officers' summer conference is to be held from July 12 to 14 at Somerset Polytechnic. Full details from the society on 01-487 4992.

The 1985 Pam Smith Memorial Lecture is to be given by Margaret Wadell at the Polytechnic of North London on Wednesday, June 22 at 2pm. The title is "Living in Two Worlds: psychodynamic theory and medical practice". Ms Wadell will explore the difficulties - particularly for women - of bringing together the outer world of political and economic reality and the inner world of dependency, need, autonomy and deprivation. Details from Sue Elmhorn or Mo Henderson on 01-607 2789.

Morley College is to hold a Russian Study Day on Saturday June 22 to celebrate 50 years of Russian teaching. The day will feature talks, music and food. Inquiries to Morley College on 01-928 8501.

The University of Bradford is hosting a conference on the implications of the Swann Report on the education of ethnic minority groups. The one-day conference, under the auspices of the International Centre for Inter-Cultural Studies at Bradford, is held on July 18 and will be followed on July 19 by a conference. Details from Dr Doug Varley, Conference Organiser, International Centre of the University of Bradford, 107, The Quadrant, Bradford BD7 1DP. Telephone 0274 733466.

The second annual conference of Higher Education International will be held in London from December 13 to 15 on the theme "Greater Opportunities for the International Cooperation and Mobility in Higher Education". Details are available from the International Centre for Higher Education International, 144/154 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8BP or telephone 01-278 4411.

Open University viewing

Sunday June 23

8.00-8.15 **8B01** Telecommunication Systems. Telephone systems: a case study. (T231; prog 10).

7.10 **7.10** Surface and Sedimentary Processes. Loch Lomond. (D234; prog 10).

7.15 **7.15** Materials Processing. Anyone can make a casting, but... (T232; prog 11).

8.00 **8.00** The Nature of Chemistry. Reactions in context. (S204; prog 19).

8B02 Education for Adults. The University of the Third Age. (E235; prog 3).

7.18 **7.18** An Introduction to Sociology. Housing in Birmingham. (D236; prog 10).

7.40 **7.40** Changing Britain. Changing World. Domestic industry and culture. (D205; prog 10).

8.05 **8.05** The Nature of Chemistry. Harmonic Analysis. (A241; prog 3).

8.30 **8.30** Cognitive Development. Ways of studying children. (E237; prog 5).

8.35 **8.35** Mathematical Models and Methods. Integrating by numbers. (M238; prog 15).

8.40 **8.40** Social Sciences foundation course. Social integration. A family community. (D239; prog 20).

10.10 **10.10** Introduction to Pure Mathematics. The Pade approximant. (P240; prog 15).

10.15 **10.15** Numerical Computation. Functional approximation case study. (N241; prog 3).

11.00 **11.00** Systems Change. All change for system X. (T242; prog 5).

11.25 **11.25** Conflict and Change in Education. The progressive revolution? (E243; prog 3).

11.50 **11.50** Biology: Form and Function. Cardiovascular control. (D202; prog 19).

12.15 **12.15** Engineering Mechanics. Vibration. (T244; prog 10).

12.40 **12.40** Engineering Development. I'll tell you the price I charge. (E245; prog 3).

13.05 **13.05** Technology and Change 1750-1914. Sugar and slaves. (A246; prog 10).

13.20 **13.20** Engineering Mechanics. Thermofluids and heat transfer. (D247; prog 5).

RADIO 50VHF 13.30 **13.30** Organic Chemistry. Feedback. (S248; prog 3).

6.45 **6.45** Mary's Religious Quest. A Christian testimony. (A249; prog 15).

7.05 **7.05** The Structure of Matter. There is no now. (T250; prog 15).

7.35 **7.35** Contemporary Issues in Education. Shikhs in the Library. (E251; prog 14).

Sunday June 24

8.00 **8.00** Special Needs in Education. Victor's Right: special education in Norway. (E241; prog 7).

8.30 **8.30** Popular Culture. The Genesis of British Beat. (M201; prog 9).

23.30 **23.30** Arts foundation course. Religious experience. (A201; prog 19).



Peter Fluck and Roger Law (better known as *Spitting Image's* Luck & Flaw) were set on their way by seeing a 1903 edition of the periodical *L'Assiette du Beurre*, containing photographs of satirical sculpted models. A new exhibition at Norwich School of Art, running until July 3, sets them back into the great English tradition of political and social lampoon. The exhibition includes 30 puppets from the series.

Appointments

Reading University has appointed Dr J. W. Almond, at present lecturer in microbiology at the University of Leicester, to be professor of microbiology. At the same time, Dr D. L. Pyle, presently at Imperial College, London, becomes professor of biotechnology.

Dr M. Desmond Fitzgerald, senior lecturer in finance at the City University Business School, London, has been appointed to the Ernst & Whinney chair of finance in the department of accounting and finance in the University of Strathclyde. Dr Fitzgerald is the first holder of the post.

Professor John F. Dewey, professor of geology in the University of Durham, has been appointed to the professorship of geology at Oxford.

Award

The James Watt International Gold Medal of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers is to be presented to Sir R. C. Johnson, £2,500 from SERC (nuclear reactions and nuclear struc-

NOTICE BOARD

Grants

Dr R. Evans, 1965/66 from Macmillan Foundation (Macmillan Foundation), £1,200 from Macmillan Foundation (high efficiency wood burning stove). Dr P. G. Wood, £1,200 from Macmillan Foundation (high efficiency wood burning stove). Dr P. G. Wood, £1,200 from Macmillan Foundation (high efficiency wood burning stove). Dr P. G. Wood, £1,200 from Macmillan Foundation (high efficiency wood burning stove).

Chairs

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Award

The James Watt International Gold Medal of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers is to be presented to Sir R. C. Johnson, £2,500 from SERC (nuclear reactions and nuclear struc-

Honorary degrees

ESSEX DUniv: Sir Michael Atiyah, Royal Society research professor at Mathematical Institute, University of Oxford; Sir George Jefferson, chairman of British Telecommunications; Baroness Platt of Writtle, chairman of the Equal Opportunities Commission; Baroness Warnock, mistress of Girton College, University of Cambridge.

Conference

Higher Education International

Second Annual Conference: London 13th-15th December 1985

"GREATER OPPORTUNITIES FOR INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AND MOBILITY IN HIGHER EDUCATION"

AIMS

This working conference aims at encouraging wider and more cost-effective international cooperation and discussion by sharing successful experience and discussing positive approaches to overcoming obstacles. It will draw heavily upon the experience of European countries, but will also take account of successful cooperation with institutions in North America and developing countries.

THEMES

- Student Mobility in Undergraduate and Postgraduate Taught Courses
- Research Arrangements for International Cooperation in Research
- Joint Course Production in the context of Distance Learning Programmes
- Staff Mobility - short-term placements abroad
- Wider International Cooperation and Mobility beyond traditional links

WORKING METHODS

Short addresses will introduce discussion in plenary sessions which will also provide the background for working groups. Working Group Reports will report back orally to Theme Rapporteurs. The Conference Report will be published and will include specific recommendations; it will be distributed free to participants.

PROGRAMME

Registration for the Conference will be from 9pm on Friday 13th December 1985. The Conference will finish at luncheon on Sunday 15th December 1985, and will be followed by Higher Education International's Annual General Meeting.

VENUE AND FEE

The Conference will be held at the Harrington Hotel in Central London. The maximum residential fee will be £175 for single room with bath (less 10% for 1985 members). Non-residential attendance fee will be £75 for single room with bath (less 10% for 1985 members). If required, possible, or additional residences arranged, if required.

Further details can be obtained from TEL 366254 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8BP, UK. (J73)

The Times Higher Education Supplement

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Appointments

Universities
Fellowships
Research and
Studentships
Polytechnics
Colleges of
Higher Education
Colleges with
Teacher Education
Colleges and
Institutes of Technology

Technical Colleges
Colleges of
Further Education
Colleges and
Departments of Art
Administration
Overseas
Adult Education
Librarians
General Vacancies
Industry and Commerce

Other classifications

Exhibitions
Awards
Conferences and Seminars
Courses
All box no. replies should be sent to THES
at the above address

Personal
For Sale and Wanted
Holidays and
Accommodation

Universities

ASTON UNIVERSITY

Lectureships (Two Posts) Dept. of Electrical & Electronic Engineering

Applicants with a higher degree or suitable
experience are sought for two lectureships in
the fields of Electronic Engineering or
Communications. These posts arise from the
expansion of the Department of Electrical and
Electronic Engineering. An understanding of
digital systems, computer-aided design or soft-
ware engineering would be advantageous, but
candidates offering any relevant expertise will be
considered. The successful candidates will be
expected to undertake general teaching
duties and the posts should provide
excellent opportunities for research.
The appointments will be for a period of three

years initially, with the possibility of renewal or
subsequent transfer to a continuing appoint-
ment. Initial salary will be within and may be up
to the maximum of the range £7,520 to £14,925
per annum (under review). Informal enquiries
will be welcomed by Professor J.E. Flood, Head
of Department (Tel. Ext. 4566). Application forms
and further particulars may be obtained from:
The Personnel Officer (Academic Staff) (quoting
Ref. 6361166), Aston University,
Aston Triangle, Birmingham B4 7ET.
(Tel. 021-359 3611 Ext. 4563).
Closing date for the receipt of
applications is: 12th July 1985.

ASTON UNIVERSITY

UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW REGIUS CHAIR OF FORENSIC MEDICINE

The Secretary of State for Scotland invites applications for the
above Chair, which has fallen vacant following the death of
Professor Arthur Harland. The successful candidate will be invited
to take up appointment from 1 October, 1986 or other mutually
convenient date.

The successful candidate will assume academic and administrative
responsibilities for the Department of Forensic Medicine and
Science, which teaches in both the Faculties of Medicine and
Law and Financial Studies and undertakes active research in
toxicology, forensic pathology, and law and ethics in relation to
medicine. The Regius Professor is also responsible (with other
members of the Department) for the investigation of deaths which
are under the jurisdiction of the Procurator Fiscal and involves post-
mortem examinations, written reports and Court appearances.
Candidates should be experienced forensic pathologists preferably
with a qualification also in Law.

Further details are available from The Secretary, Room 2/114,
New St Andrew's House, Edinburgh, EH1 3BY, to whom
applications (4 copies, except in the case of overseas
candidates who may submit only 2 copies) should be
submitted not later than 19 July 1985.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

Chair of Education with special Reference to Curriculum Studies tenable at the Institute of Education

The Senate invite applications for the above Chair. Applications (10 copies)
should be submitted to the Academic Registrar (THES), University of
London, Malet Street, London WC1E 7HU, from whom further particulars
should first be obtained.

The closing date for receipt of applications is 9 August 1985.

University of London GOLDSMITHS' COLLEGE MA IN SOCIOLOGY

with special reference to
qualitative research
by part-time study (two
years, attendance on one
day per week)

Applications are invited from good Hon-
ours graduates wishing to study for a
Master's degree in Sociology at
Goldsmiths' College, University of
London.

The degree provides a research training
for those proposing to continue or
engage in social research.
Research is followed by two further
options and a dissertation (third
year) are optional. Languages, the
Social Sciences, Health Studies and
Medical Care, Culture and Commu-
nication, Sociological Studies.

Applicants should submit application forms and
copies of the College's Postgraduate
Prospectus available from The
Registrar, Goldsmiths' College, St
John's Way, New Cross, London
SE14 6NW (Tel. 0282 7171, Ext. 2148).

University of Durham LECTURESHIP IN THEORETICAL PHYSICS

Applications are invited for a
'New Black' Lectureship in
Theoretical Physics to be held
jointly in the Physics and
Mathematics Departments. The
post is for a full-time position
from October 1986 or as
soon as possible thereafter. The
successful applicant will be
expected to undertake general
teaching duties and the post
should provide excellent
opportunities for research.

Applicants should submit application forms and
copies of the College's Postgraduate
Prospectus available from The
Registrar, Goldsmiths' College, St
John's Way, New Cross, London
SE14 6NW (Tel. 0282 7171, Ext. 2148).

The closing date for receipt of applications is 9 August 1985.

LOUGHBOROUGH UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY

ENGINEERING PRODUCT DESIGN

Applications are invited for the post of
LECTURER in the Engineering Design
Centre at the Department of Materials
Engineering and Design. The successful
candidate will be expected to undertake
general teaching duties and the post
should provide excellent opportunities
for research.

A vacancy also exists for a RESEARCH
FELLOW with special interests in com-
puting related to the total design
process.

Salary Research Fellow up to £9,800 and a 3 year
appointment.
Lecturer on the scale £7,520-£14,925
appointment for 3 years in the first
instance.
Both scales subject to pending award.
Further details and application forms from
Paul Johnson, Recruitment Officer,
Loughborough University,
Loughborough LE11 3TU.

University of St Andrews Department of Pure Mathematics

Applications are invited for a
TEMPORARY
LECTURESHIP
in the Department of Pure
Mathematics. The successful
candidate will be expected to
undertake general teaching
duties and the post should
provide excellent opportunities
for research.

Applicants should submit application forms and
copies of the College's Postgraduate
Prospectus available from The
Registrar, Goldsmiths' College, St
John's Way, New Cross, London
SE14 6NW (Tel. 0282 7171, Ext. 2148).

University of Ulster

LECTURESHIPS IN NURSING

(Two posts at Coleraine) Ref: C85/132
To contribute to the teaching of undergraduate and postgraduate
courses and to participate in course development and
administration.

Applicants should be experienced graduate nurses with an interest
in the development of clinical nursing. For one post a psychiatric
nursing qualification will be necessary, and for both posts teaching
or research experience would be an advantage.

LECTURESHIP IN MEDIA STUDIES

at Coleraine Ref: C85/134
To contribute to the teaching and development of the Media Studies
course at both undergraduate and postgraduate levels.

Applicants should hold a good honours degree and should pre-
ferably have relevant experience of the press and journalism.

LECTURESHIP IN SOCIAL SKILLS TRAINING

at Magee College Ref: C85/130
To develop and implement teaching of social skills to existing and
future professional and academic courses, to undertake research and
to assist with the administration of a Social Skills Centre.

Applicants should hold a good honours degree, and preferably a
higher degree, in Psychology, Communication, or other relevant
discipline and should have an interest in the development of links
between the academic study of social interaction and the work of
the Social Skills Centre. Teaching or research experience would be
an advantage.

LECTURESHIP IN APPLIED STATISTICS

at Jordanstown Ref: J85/136
To contribute to the teaching of both degree and diploma courses,
to assist with course development and administration, and to con-
duct relevant research.

Applicants should hold a good honours degree in Mathematics,
Statistics or related discipline and should have an active interest in
methodology and/or an interest in the application of statistics in
industry, commerce or other relevant field.

Salaries will be determined by age, qualifications and experience
within the range £7,520-£14,925 per annum (under review).
Further details are available from the Staffing Officer, University of
Ulster at Coleraine (for posts ref. prefix C) or Jordanstown (for
posts ref. prefix J) (Tel. 0286 1111, Ext. 2243, or 0286 1111, Ext. 2243).

Applicants should submit application forms and copies of the College's
Postgraduate Prospectus available from The Registrar, Goldsmiths' College,
St John's Way, New Cross, London SE14 6NW (Tel. 0282 7171, Ext. 2148).

UNIVERSITY OF NEW ZEALAND New Zealand

Applications are invited for the following positions:

SENIOR LECTURESHIP OR LECTURESHIP IN ECONOMICS (Two Positions)

(Department of Economics and Operations Research)
Applications are invited from suitably qualified persons for one or more of the
above positions. Preference will be given to those with special interests in
international economics, industrial economics and modern labour economics.
For one of the appointments the ability to teach applied economics will be
an advantage. Closing date: 14 August 1985.

SENIOR LECTURESHIP OR LECTURESHIP IN OPERATIONS RESEARCH

(Department of Economics and Operations Research)
Applicants should have a broad training in most areas of Operations Research
for teaching at the undergraduate level and special background in at least one
of Operations Research or the application of Operations Research to business
or those with backgrounds in simulation, stochastic processes and/or applied
statistics. Closing date: 14 August 1985.

LECTURESHIP IN SOCIAL WORK

In addition to relevant academic qualifications, applicants must hold a pro-
fessional qualification in social work and have had social work experience.
They should have a primary interest in the Sociology of Development and
be expected to contribute to the development of the Department's research
work in the application of human growth and development to social
work practice. Closing date: 14 August 1985.

LECTURESHIP IN SOCIOLOGY

Applicants are invited from suitably qualified persons from any field within
Sociology, however those with a special interest in the Sociology of Development
and/or Work and Technology may be given preference. The person appointed
will be expected to contribute to the development of the Department's research
work in the application of human growth and development to social
work practice. Closing date: 14 August 1985.

Universities continued

AUSTRALIA

Applications are invited for the following
posts for which applications close on the
dates shown. SALARIES (unless
otherwise stated) are as follows: Pro-
fessor \$45,000; Associate Professor
\$35,000; Senior Lecturer \$25,000;
Lecturer \$20,000; Research Fellow
\$15,000; Research Assistant \$10,000;
Postdoctoral Fellow \$12,000; Tutor
\$8,000; Research Officer \$7,000; and
Research Assistant \$6,000. Further details
and application forms may be obtained
from The Association of Commonwealth
Universities (Apost), 36 Gordon Square,
London WC1H 9PF unless otherwise
indicated. Equality of opportunity in University
policy.

The University of Western Australia

ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR/ SENIOR LECTURER/ LECTURER (WITH TENURE) Department of Accounting and Finance

Applications are invited from suitably
qualified persons for three posts which
are available in a mutually convenient
commencement date can be negotiated.
Two positions will be filled at lecturer level
and one at a more senior level depending
on qualifications. The successful
applicant will be expected to lecture to
B.Com students at undergraduate level and
possibly to students at postgraduate level
in one or preferably two of the following
areas: financial accounting, managerial
accounting, finance, auditing, or taxation.
Applicants should possess a higher degree.
Professional qualification is desirable but
not essential. The positions are offered on
a tenure basis subject to review. For
further information on the academic
responsibilities of the positions, please
contact Mr A.O. Davison, Head of
Department (09 382 3699).

Applicants should submit application forms and
copies of the College's Postgraduate
Prospectus available from The Registrar, Goldsmiths' College,
St John's Way, New Cross, London SE14 6NW (Tel. 0282 7171, Ext. 2148).

LECTURESHIP IN MUSIC

The Faculty wishes to appoint two tutors
to direct classes in composition and
theory. The successful candidate will be
expected to teach at both undergraduate
and postgraduate levels. The successful
candidate will be expected to teach at
both undergraduate and postgraduate
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and postgraduate levels.

TUTORS IN MUSIC

The Faculty wishes to appoint two tutors
to direct classes in composition and
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and postgraduate levels.

James Cook University of North Queensland

LECTURER IN MATHEMATICS EDUCATION

Applications are invited for the post of
LECTURER in Mathematics Education.
The successful candidate will be expected
to teach at both undergraduate and
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Monash University, Melbourne

CHAIR OF EARTH SCIENCES

An innovative chair with a strong
research focus in the field of Earth
Sciences. The successful candidate will
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ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE OXFORD

Junior Research Fellowships (Arts) North Senior Scholarships

The College proposes, if suitable candidates present
themselves, to elect two Junior Research Fellows (in
Arts), and two North Senior Scholars (in any academic
subject), from the 1st October 1986. The College will
not normally consider candidates who at that date will
not have completed a first degree or who in the case of
applicants for the Junior Research Fellowships will be
over 28, and for Senior Scholarships will be over 25.
The Fellowships and Scholarships are open to men
and women. A candidate may be considered for both
Fellowships and Scholarships.

A Junior Research Fellow will receive a stipend of
£5455 a year (under review), be entitled to lunch and
dine at High Table without charge and will, if
unmarried, be given free rooms or, if married, a hous-
ing allowance. The Fellowships are tenable for three
years, with a possibility of re-election for a further year.

The North Senior Scholarships will be tenable for
two years in the first instance but will be renewable for
a third year. Eligibility will normally be restricted to
UK graduates who at the time of election are in re-
ceipt of graduate awards covering the period
1986-88. The value of the Scholarships will be equal
to the amount of DES/ERC or similar awards plus
academic fees, less the value of awards held. Success-
ful candidates will be required to work for a higher
degree of the University under a supervisor appointed
by a Faculty Board. All Senior Scholars will have the
right to dine at High Table once a week in Full Term
and will be entitled to a free room in College.

Further particulars and forms of application may
be obtained from the College Secretary. Completed
application forms should be sent to the College
Secretary as early as possible and not later than the
11th October 1985.

UNIVERSITY OF THE WEST INDIES Mona, Jamaica

Applications are invited for the following posts:

Chair in Computing Science

Applicants will be expected to have wide interests and have done considerable research in
software development and/or applications.

Senior Lecturer/Lecturer and Lecturer/Assistant Lecturer in Computer Science

Preference will be given to applicants with interest and experience in Business Information
Systems and Data Processing, but applicants specialising in other areas of Computing
Science will be considered.

Senior Lecturer/Lecturer in Organic Chemistry

Successful applicant will be expected to participate in the teaching and supervision of the
course in the Department and to contribute to its research programme.

Librarian/Assistant Librarian, Library

Applicants should be graduates with appropriate professional qualifications. Appointment
will be made on the basis of interview. Successful candidates will be expected to
be active in the promotion of the library and to contribute to the development of the
Library's collection and services.

Salary Scales (Under Review)

Senior Lecturer: £12,500 - £14,500; Lecturer: £10,500 - £12,500; Assistant Lecturer: £8,500 -
£10,500; Librarian: £7,500 - £9,500; Assistant Librarian: £6,500 - £8,500.

Up to five full salary scale packages plus baggage allowance up to US\$900 on appoint-
ment and commensurate termination. Special allowance up to US\$300 for spouse and
children's education. Successful candidates will be expected to be active in the promotion
of the library and to contribute to the development of the Library's collection and
services.

Applicants should submit application forms and copies of the College's Postgraduate
Prospectus available from The Registrar, Goldsmiths' College, St John's Way,
New Cross, London SE14 6NW (Tel. 0282 7171, Ext. 2148).

University of London GOLDSMITHS' COLLEGE

MA IN SOCIAL POLICY AND ADMINISTRATION

by part-time study
(two years, attendance on
one day per week)

Applications are invited from good
Honours graduates wishing to study for a
Master's degree in Sociology at
Goldsmiths' College, University of
London.

The degree consists of four components, a
course in Social Policy followed by two
courses chosen from a range of options
and a research report. Current options
include Research Methods in Social Policy,
Social Policy and Race Relations,
Social Policy and Health Services Policy,
Social Policy and the Environment,
Social Policy and the Family, and Social
Policy and the Media. The University
reserves the right to make an appoint-
ment or to make an appointment
at any time. Applicants should quote the
reference number in their application
when requesting further particulars.

Appointments unless otherwise stated, will
be for four years in the first instance
with the possibility of extension to a maximum
of five years. Appointment normally two
years. The successful candidate will be
expected to undertake general teaching
duties and the post should provide
excellent opportunities for research.

Applicants should submit application forms and
copies of the College's Postgraduate
Prospectus available from The Registrar,
Goldsmiths' College, St John's Way,
New Cross, London SE14 6NW (Tel. 0282
7171, Ext. 2148).

The closing date for receipt of applications is 9 August 1985.

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INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY POSTS

Vacancies exist for well qualified candidates to fill the following posts. The Departments concerned have reached the final stages of development of an Information Technology Degree Course. Appointees will be expected to participate in research and/or consultancy activity, in addition to their teaching and laboratory work.

Applicants interested in a joint Polytechnic/industry appointment would be welcome.

DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC ENGINEERING

Continued Departmental expansion, following the commencement of the elite M.Eng. (Electrical and Electronic Engineering) in 1984 gives rise to the following:

Post A: Principal Lecturer in Computer Engineering

To teach in the Computer Engineering group. Candidates should have a record of academic leadership, plus a proven ability to secure external funding.

Post B: Lecturer Grade II/Senior Lecturer (6 posts)

Applications will be particularly welcomed from candidates with experience in the following areas:

- Electronics Production Engineering;
- Analogue Electronics; Control Engineering;
- Communication Systems; Computer and Software Engineering; Power Systems.

The Department is actively engaged in research in a number of areas attracting substantial funding from industry and SERC totalling in excess of £400K in now grants during the past year.

Salary Scales: Principal Lecturer: £13,095 - £18,467 p.a. inc. (award pending)

Lecturer Grade II: £7,548 - £14,081 p.a. inc. (award pending)

Application forms and further details of the posts may be obtained from:

The Personnel Office
The Polytechnic of Wales
POWYPRIDD Mid Glamorgan CF37 1DL
Tel: (0443) 406133 Ext. 2021

Please quote the reference letter of the post(s) for which you wish to be considered.

CLOSING DATE: 8th July 1985

The Polytechnic of Wales

CITY OF LONDON POLYTECHNIC

EXTERNAL LIAISON OFFICER

£20k

The Polytechnic has the expertise and facilities available to meet the needs of commercial enterprises and the ability to benefit in its academic development from enhanced collaboration with commerce and industry. It requires a person with ENTREPRENEURIAL ABILITY who can bring together these two factors in profitable contractual arrangements.

Initial appointment as Collaborative Developments Manager/External Liaison Officer will be for two years at the end of which time the success of the appointment will be reviewed and consideration given to re-appointment. Alternatively, a period of secondment from another employer may be agreed in appropriate circumstances.

For further details of this exciting challenge, and an application form, please write to the Staff Records Officer, City of London Polytechnic, 117-119 Houndsditch, London EC3A 7BU, quoting reference 85/38.

SUNDERLAND POLYTECHNIC

Applications are invited for the following posts in

THE DEPARTMENT OF BUSINESS MANAGEMENT

Salary: LI £7548-£11175 Bar £12099

SL £11175-£13128 Bar £14081

PL £13095-£14580 Bar £16487

(A) Principal Lecturer in Accounting

(B) Lecturer II/Senior Lecturer in Accounting

The successful candidate for the Principal Lectureship will be responsible for the academic leadership of the accounting group in the department.

Applicants for each post should be specialists in Management Accounting or Financial Accounting and have experience in the use of business information technology in accountancy.

(C) Lecturer II/Senior Lecturer in Law

Teaching in the area of Business Law, including Consumer Law, Health and Safety at Work and Law with particular relevance to the Small Business.

(D) Lecturer II/Senior Lecturer in Management (TWO POSTS)

Applicants should have a degree in a relevant discipline and interests in one or more of the following areas: Operations Management, Management of Human Resources, Training, Applications for one of the management posts will be particularly welcome from candidates with a background of management in the public sector.

The Department offers BA Business Studies, BTEC HND and HNC in Business Studies, BSc Management Studies (Part-time), DMS and a range of part-time professional courses as well as short courses. Teaching for courses in other Departments and Faculties, ranging from Social Work to Engineering, is also undertaken.

An application form and further particulars may be obtained from the Personnel Office, Sunderland Polytechnic, Langham Tower, Ryhope Road, Sunderland, SR2 7EE or telephone (0783) 76231.

Closing date: 5 July 1985

Polytechnic of North London

LECTURER II/SL IN ELECTRONIC ENGINEERING

Applicants are invited from graduates with a good honours degree or Chartered Engineer. Candidates should be qualified to teach Electronics at Degree and Higher National Diploma levels, and have a willingness to contribute to the Department's research and development activities. Recent research or industrial experience in one or more of the following areas will be a distinct advantage.

Microprocessor Systems; Digital and Analogue Electronics; Signal Processing; Computer Aided Design; Manufacture and Test.

Applicants should have a good honours degree or Chartered Engineer. Candidates should be qualified to teach Electronics at Degree and Higher National Diploma levels, and have a willingness to contribute to the Department's research and development activities. Recent research or industrial experience in one or more of the following areas will be a distinct advantage.

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LEEDS POLYTECHNIC

Applications are invited for the following TEMPORARY ONE YEAR POSTS tenable from 1 September 1985.

School of Planning and Environmental Studies

LECTURER II IN TOWN PLANNING

A graduate in Sociology or related subjects to teach courses on the nature and characteristics of British Society of relevance to town planners together with a two year option in Planning and Social Policy.

Town planning experience would be an advantage.

School of International Studies

LECTURER I/LECTURER II IN OFFICE SYSTEMS AND TECHNOLOGY

To participate in the teaching of Secretarial subjects and Office Systems. Experience at teaching at graduate level is desirable, as is a knowledge of French or German.

LECTURER II IN FRENCH

Applicants should be well qualified linguists including native speakers with particular strengths in the language and preferably the institutions field.

LECTURER II IN SPANISH

A well qualified linguist is required with particular strengths in the language field and preferably the economic and social political institutions of contemporary Spain.

School of Accounting and Applied Economics

LECTURER II IN ECONOMICS

Should have a special interest in macro economics and an ability to use quantitative methods/information technology in the analysis of economic issues.

LECTURER II IN FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING

To teach financial accounting on a range of professional and degree courses.

School of Mathematics and Computing

LECTURER II (2 posts)

To teach in one or more of the areas of computing, statistics and operational research.

Business School

LECTURER II IN INFORMATION STUDIES

The input of information studies ranging from business data processing to BASIC programming and computer literacy. The successful applicant will contribute to the School's teaching and administration on a variety of courses.

Salary Scales: Lecturer I: £5,910 - £10,512

Lecturer II: £7,548 - £12,099

Details from The Services Officer, Leeds Polytechnic, Calverley Street, Leeds LS1 3HE. Tel: (0532) 462355. Closing Date: 28 June 1985. PLEASE ENCLOSE S.A.E. Leeds is an equal opportunity employer.

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Polytechnics continued

Thames Polytechnic
RESEARCH
ASSISTANTS

School of Chemistry
Applications are invited from graduates with a 2:1 Honours degree in Chemistry or a related subject for the post of Research Assistant in the School of Chemistry. The successful candidate will be responsible for carrying out research in the field of polymer chemistry and will be expected to contribute to the running of the laboratory. The post is full-time and involves a commitment to the University for a minimum of two years. Salary: £10,500 - £12,500 p.a. (plus benefits). Closing date: 15 July 1985. Applications should be sent to the Director of Staffing, Thames Polytechnic, 100 Rye Lane, London SE16 6PU.

School of Materials Science and Physics
Applications are invited from graduates with a 2:1 Honours degree in Materials Science or a related subject for the post of Research Assistant in the School of Materials Science and Physics. The successful candidate will be responsible for carrying out research in the field of materials science and will be expected to contribute to the running of the laboratory. The post is full-time and involves a commitment to the University for a minimum of two years. Salary: £10,500 - £12,500 p.a. (plus benefits). Closing date: 15 July 1985. Applications should be sent to the Director of Staffing, Thames Polytechnic, 100 Rye Lane, London SE16 6PU.

The post is tenable for up to three years and a successful candidate will be expected to contribute to the running of the laboratory. The post is full-time and involves a commitment to the University for a minimum of two years. Salary: £10,500 - £12,500 p.a. (plus benefits). Closing date: 15 July 1985. Applications should be sent to the Director of Staffing, Thames Polytechnic, 100 Rye Lane, London SE16 6PU.

TEMPORARY
LECTURER II
IN MATERIALS
SCIENCE

Principles of Materials Science and Physics
The post is tenable for two years from September 1985. Candidates should have a 2:1 Honours degree in Materials Science or a related subject. The successful candidate will be responsible for teaching materials science to students on the B.Sc. (Hons) Materials Science programme. The post is full-time and involves a commitment to the University for a minimum of two years. Salary: £10,500 - £12,500 p.a. (plus benefits). Closing date: 15 July 1985. Applications should be sent to the Director of Staffing, Thames Polytechnic, 100 Rye Lane, London SE16 6PU.

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Adult Education continued

PRINCIPAL
DESIGNATE
FOR NEW COMMUNITY COLLEGE
Salary of £27,243

A new community college is to be formed. Initially it will take over the work of East Ham College of Technology and West Ham College. Its concept is to allow curriculum change and innovation to meet the needs of the community - presenting an exciting opportunity for its Principal. It will offer a wide range of courses and includes provision for the unemployed, ethnic minorities and other disadvantaged groups and borrow from the American community college concept. The person appointed will need to work closely with both statutory and voluntary organisations, including schools.

The appointment will be made from 1 September 1985 or a negotiated date; the college opens in September 1986.

QUALIFICATIONS: Applicants should be trained graduates and have considerable experience of both community and traditional vocational education, also an understanding of the plans of the M.S.C. It is essential to have leadership skills, a participating style and a record of successful innovation. Knowledge or experience of American community colleges or open access systems in this country would be an advantage. The Authority is an equal opportunities employer, and welcomes applications irrespective of race, sex, marital status or disability.

NEWHAM: Newham is an East London Borough with a multi-racial population of about 210,000. A recent programme of investment and redevelopment, particularly in the Dockland area, has made it a highly stimulating environment. But deprivation and unemployment remain serious social problems.

Please send large S.A.E. for further details and application forms to: Director of Education, Education Office, 379-383 High Street, Stratford, London E15 4RD. Closing date: 12 July 1985. An Equal Opportunity Employer.



Colleges of Further Education continued

LONDON BOROUGH OF BRENT
EDUCATION COMMITTEE
KILBURN POLYTECHNIC
Priory Park Road, NW6 1YB
Required for January 1986
PRINCIPAL
(Group 6)

Kilburn Polytechnic is a medium sized local College of Further Education and not a technical college in the current meaning of the word. It has five departments providing courses in Business and Professional Studies, General Education, Languages, Engineering, Science, Fashion, Home Economics, Catering, Child Care, general pre-vocational courses and Social work training.

The successful candidate will be academically well-qualified, and will have taught in Further Education either in this country or abroad. Experience at senior management level, of leading and motivating a large number of staff, is essential, and a firm grasp of current educational issues.

The successful candidate will demonstrate a thorough grasp of and commitment to the anti-racist and gender-equality strategies of the Council. The Governors of Kilburn Polytechnic have now adopted an anti-racist policy for the College. We are looking for someone with the ability to make the college responsive to the varied needs of the local community including industry and commerce; and to play a clear and firm lead in the implementation of education policies and recruitment practices aimed at achieving Equal Opportunities in Education.

Salary on a point within the range of £21,822 - £22,889 plus London Allowance of £1,038.

Further details and application forms from the Director of Staffing, Thames Polytechnic, 100 Rye Lane, London SE16 6PU. Closing date: 15 July 1985.

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Colleges of
Further
EducationKingston Polytechnic
and Kingston College
of Further Education
Department of Business
Studies

Jointly offer the post of
**SENIOR LECTURER
IN ACCOUNTANCY**
Post No. 80 30 80

To commence 1st September 1985 or as soon as possible thereafter.

Applicants should possess a 2:1 Honours degree in Accounting and have considerable experience of teaching and supervising students in the field of accounting. The successful candidate will be responsible for the delivery of the accounting programme in general and of the two final modules.

Salary Scale in the range £11,175 - £14,061 p.a. (plus benefits).

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Colleges and Institutes of Higher Education

EALING COLLEGE OF
HIGHER EDUCATION

The College is a major institution of higher education in West London. The major part of the curriculum comprises over 20 CNA courses including honours degrees in Accounting, Applied Language Studies, Business Studies, Economics, Humanities, Law, Library and Information Studies, Modern European Studies, postgraduate work at CNA masters and diploma level and BTEC Higher Diploma and diploma. As a consequence of the continued expansion and development of the College, in part derived from the expansion of the National Advisory Body, applications are invited from suitably qualified and experienced persons for the following posts:

READER IN THE SCHOOL OF BUSINESS AND MANAGEMENT
To help develop research and consultancy in support of the School's teaching programmes.

S/LI/LI Computer Studies (2 Posts)
i) In the School of Business and Management. To teach undergraduate and postgraduate students of business and management.
ii) (Re-advertisement) Graduate to teach on a variety of accounting, economics and business studies courses.

S/LI/LI Personnel Management
A social science graduate required with general personnel management and training experience.

S/LI/LI Quantitative Business Analysis
(Re-advertisement)
To teach mathematics/OR systems on business related courses: degree and post graduate level and particularly BTEC Higher.

S/LI/LI Law (2 Posts)
i) In the School of Economics and Accounting to teach mainly employment/commercial law.
ii) In the School of Law and Social Science to teach on degree and other courses.

LI Law (Temporary 1 year)
To teach on degree and other courses.

LI Food Studies (Re-advertisement)
Professional qualifications at operational and management level combined with recent industrial experience, indicating ability to teach on a variety of course levels.

LI Psychology (Temporary 1 year)
To teach mainly Occupational Psychology at degree level.

LI Music (Temporary 1 year)
Graduate to teach a wide spectrum of courses, some at undergraduate level.

PL/S/LI Accounting & Finance
(2 Posts) (Re-advertisement)
Ability to teach accounting or finance at undergraduate level on a variety of courses including BA Accounting Studies.

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(2 Posts) (Re-advertisement)
Ability to teach accounting or finance at undergraduate level on a variety of courses including BA Accounting Studies.

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S/LI/LI Economics
(3 Temporary 1 year Posts)
Good honours graduates or post-graduates in Economics to join a team teaching several CNA degrees including BA Economics, post graduate and BTEC courses.

LI Marketing (Re-advertisement)
Graduate, preferably with relevant higher degree and experience to teach a degree and diploma level and develop marketing in the School of Hotelkeeping and Catering.

PL Hotel & Catering Studies
(Re-advertisement)
Graduate with further qualifications industrial and teaching experience plus significant experience of CNA courses and research in order to make major contribution to proposed degree development.

S/LI/LI Hotel & Catering Admin.
(Accommodation Operations)
Graduate, or equivalent, having had practical experience with emphasis on Housekeeping/ Domestic Services. Preferably able to teach subsidiary subject such as Food & Beverage Service.

LI Law (Temporary 1 year)
To teach on degree and other courses.

LI Food Studies (Re-advertisement)
Professional qualifications at operational and management level combined with recent industrial experience, indicating ability to teach on a variety of course levels.

LI Psychology (Temporary 1 year)
To teach mainly Occupational Psychology at degree level.

LI Music (Temporary 1 year)
Graduate to teach a wide spectrum of courses, some at undergraduate level.

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HUMBERSIDE
COLLEGE
of Higher Education

Centre for Maritime
Operations
**PORT MANAGEMENT
Principal Lecturer**
£13,095 - £14,580 (bar) - £16,467

PORT TECHNOLOGY & INFORMATION SYSTEMS
Lecturer II/Senior Lecturer
£7,548 - £12,099
£11,175 - £13,128 (bar) - £14,061

The College is seeking suitably qualified and experienced persons to fill new posts within its Centre for Maritime Operations & Transport, whose main role is the provision of advanced management training programmes related to the maritime transport, shipping and port industries.

Further particulars and application forms from: The Principal, Humberside College of Higher Education, Cottingham Road, Hull HU6 7RY. Tel. (0482) 445506. Closing date: 5th July 1985.

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MID-KENT COLLEGE OF HIGHER
AND FURTHER EDUCATION

DEPARTMENT OF BUILDING AND CIVIL ENGINEERING
Applications are invited for the following vacancies:

PRINCIPAL LECTURER - in charge of craft courses in the Department
Candidates must be corporate members of an appropriate professional institution and have had considerable experience in any of the craft skills. Teaching experience required.

SENIOR LECTURER - in Civil and Structural Engineering
Candidates must possess a degree in Civil Engineering and/or be corporate members of the Institution of Civil Engineers and/or Structural Engineers and be able to teach Civil Engineering subjects to Higher National Certificate and Diploma courses. Recent practice in the design and/or construction of civil and structural engineering works desirable.

LECTURER GRADE II - in Building Science
based at the Horsted Centre of the College in Chatham. Candidates must possess suitable qualifications, an ability to teach Building Science subjects on National Certificate and Diploma courses and to relate to building and civil engineering practice.

LECTURER GRADE II - in Building Technology/Management Studies
to be based at the Horsted Centre of the College. Candidates must be corporate members of an appropriate professional institution and be able to teach Building Technology/Management Studies to National Certificate, Diploma and Institute of Building courses.

